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INTERNATIONAL

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WORLD'S WEATHER SERVICE - PARIS
Forecast: Temp. 19-21 (64-70). Tomorrow variable.
Precipitation: Cloudy. Temp. 16-19 (61-66).
WIND: Light. Clouds: Partly. Temp. 19-21 (64-70).
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Algeria	17.5	Lebanon	6.5
Belgium	20.0	Luxembourg	20.0
Denmark	15.0	Morocco	2.5
France	15.0	Netherlands	15.0
Germany	15.0	Nigeria	10.0
Greece	15.0	Portugal	15.0
Great Britain	15.0	Spain	15.0
Ireland	15.0	Sweden	15.0
Italy	15.0	Switzerland	15.0
Japan	15.0	Turkey	15.0
South Korea	15.0	U.S. Military (Base)	15.0
Taiwan	15.0	Yugoslavia	15.0



Leftist gunmen use sandbags for cover near Beirut's luxury hotels during weekend fighting with Phalangists.

Civil Strife Continues

Americans in Beirut Advised By U.S. Embassy to Evacuate

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Moslem and Palestinian forces today continued to attack Christian Phalangist positions in the Holiday Inn in central Beirut. Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy advised the 2,000 Americans still in the capital to leave as quickly as possible.

Rocket, mortar and machine-gun clashes claimed the lives of about 150 persons during the weekend, raising the casualty toll during eight weeks of civil strife in Beirut to nearly 2,000 dead and 3,000 wounded.

A cease-fire agreement reached yesterday—the 12th in eight weeks—took partial hold in outlying areas of the capital but fighting continued for most of today in the center-city hotel district, where encircled Christian Phalangists held off a determined Moslem assault to oust them from their positions in the Holiday Inn and St. Georges Hotel.

Leftist newspapers affiliated with the Moslem militias claimed that leftist forces had taken over two nearby hotels, the Palm Beach and the Martinez, turning the eighth day of fighting in the center city area into a "war of the hotels."

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the reports.

Schlesinger Reported Out At Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said today he has learned from sources within the administration that James Schlesinger has been removed as secretary of defense.

Mr. Schlesinger was appointed to the post on July 2, 1973.

Sharply critical of the ouster, Sen. Jackson charged "that difference with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were to blame."

"The last vestige of dissent may be wiped out," Sen. Jackson said. "Dissent to Dr. Kissinger, I mean."

Sen. Jackson, in a statement, called Mr. Schlesinger a man of "courage, integrity and honor."

"His abrupt removal indicates that the administration cannot tolerate differing views and honest advice on the most serious issues of national security," he said.

Ford Awaits Questions

In Jacksonville, Fla., President Ford sidestepped questions on reports that Mr. Schlesinger had resigned and Secretary Kissinger had given up his White House position as national security adviser.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters he was aware of the reports and had informed Mr. Ford of the story.

"I don't have anything on it," Mr. Nessen said. He refused to confirm or deny the report. The clash between Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Kissinger has been growing for some time with their disagreements over the SALT talks breaking into the open.

Sen. Jackson had no word on whether the Kissinger part of the report was true and it was not immediately confirmed by official sources.

When reporters in Jacksonville asked Mr. Ford about the changes, he only grinned and said: "I love you all."

Sen. Jackson would not say how he found out about the major administrative shift but said he is certain his sources are reliable.

Arab Owners of Boston Building Get Their Rent in Israeli Bonds

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Arab real estate investors, who recently bought 17 downtown office buildings here, are collecting \$1,500 monthly rent from one of their tenants in Israeli bonds.

Under an arrangement dating to 1951, the Boston office of the Development Corporation for Israel has paid its rent in long-term (15-year) Israeli bonds.

"I don't know what they do with them," said Thomas Horan, president of the firm that manages the buildings for their Kuwaiti owners. The firm forwards the bonds each month to the U.S. agents of the Arab investors.

Officials of the bond office, which is located in one of the Arab-owned buildings, maintain that their lease is just like any other and that they are holding up their end of the deal. Privately, however, an amused official said, "I think it's great."

The office, which in the last calendar year generated \$5.5 million in bond sales, made the deal with the late Maurice Gordon, one of Boston's largest real estate owners. When Mr. Gordon's heirs sold 17 of his major holdings to United Realty Corp. of Kuwait, the old lease, which runs through next year, remained in effect.

The bonds are not redeemable outside Israel until 1990 and even in Israel only about 75 per cent of the amount is redeemable prematurely in cash.



A Moslem militiaman aids wounded colleague in Beirut.

Same Offer for Israel

U.S. Will Allow Egypt to Buy 2 A-Plants Under Tight Curbs

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 2.—President Ford joined Egyptian President Anwar Sadat here today for more talks on problems in the Middle East and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicated that the United States will allow Egypt to buy two nuclear reactors under tight restrictions.

Mr. Kissinger spoke with newsman as he traveled on Air Force One to Jacksonville with the President. He said the reactor plan has been discussed with the Israelis, who would be offered an identical plan under the same restrictions.

Under the arrangement, nuclear explosions for any purpose would be ruled out, Mr. Kissinger said. Funds for the reactors, which would cost an estimated \$1.2 billion, would partly come out of the \$750-million aid package for Egypt, he said. They would be "under the most extensive safeguards in existence in any country," he added.

Mr. Ford did not mention the reactors in his remarks on arrival here. He said he was here for "very important" talks.

Under the proposed accord, the Egyptians would be permitted to buy reactors to supply 1,200 megawatts of energy. They are expected to purchase two 600-megawatt reactors and are currently studying bids submitted by Westinghouse and General Electric, officials said.

But even if the agreement is completed and approved by Congress soon, it is not contemplated that the reactors would be in operation until the 1990s.

The current negotiations stem from the offer made by former President Richard Nixon to both Egypt and Israel during his Middle East trip in June of last year.

On that trip, the U.S. proposed negotiating nuclear agreements but Israel objected to rather stringent inspection requirements by the United States to prevent development of nuclear explosives. According to officials, the United States sought to have all future nuclear reactors in Egypt and Israel subject to the same safeguards.

The Egyptians were reportedly willing to sign such an accord provided the Israelis did. But when the Israelis balked at negotiations slowed down with Egypt as well.

In advance of Mr. Sadat's visit, however, the United States submitted a new draft agreement that provided for inspection of only U.S.-supplied reactors.

The safeguards would be the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United States.

Officials said the United States had dropped its original far-reaching proposal because it was now more confident that other supplier nations were also concerned about the dangers.

Yesterday, in a visit to Texas, Mr. Sadat was made an honorary Texas Ranger, given a souvenir Colt .45 pistol, and an autographed photograph of a rodeo clown. He watched a calf-roping and bronco-riding in an air-conditioned "barn" complete with red carpet.

As Moroccans' March Nears Prince Goes to Sahara; Spain Vows to Defend It

By Jim Hoagland

MADRID, Nov. 2 (WP)—Prince Juan Carlos, Spain's acting head of state, went to the Spanish Sahara today on a one-day visit as concern mounted here over the threat of armed conflict in the North African colony.

Juan Carlos, wearing the uniform of a one-star general, returned to Madrid by military aircraft this evening after assuring Spanish troops in El Aaiun that the army would emerge from the dispute with its "honor and prestige intact."

The trip added a sense of urgency to Spain's continuing efforts to get the United Nations to turn back a march of 350,000 Moroccans now heading for the Sahara colony, which is claimed by Morocco.

It was also a clear assertion of authority by the 37-year-old prince, who formally took over interim powers from the gravelly Spanish leader, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, on Friday.

The regime is concerned not by signs that Spanish officers are active over the appearance of government cave-in to Moroccan demands for an immediate turn-over of the territory and by Algerian warnings that such a turn-over could ignite armed conflict in the Sahara.

1984 and in recent years turned it into one of the world's largest producers of phosphates. It is the last large colonial holding policed by the Spanish Army, which has about 15,000 soldiers there.

Algeria's warning, delivered in Madrid last week, stopped short of threatening that Algeria would go to war against Morocco, Spanish sources said, but emphasized the likelihood of hostilities.

Algeria supports the Polisario liberation movement, which conducts guerrilla operations in the Spanish Sahara. Algeria is demanding that Spain observe its promise to hold an independent referendum there.

The Spanish return to the UN for help confirmed that Spanish talks last week with Morocco and Mauritania, which appear to be set to partition the Sahara territory between them, broke down without achieving any results. Morocco has claimed that the talks resulted in an agreement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Prince Juan Carlos meeting local tribesmen yesterday at El Aaiun in Spanish Sahara.

Talks Expected in Uganda Angolan Rivals Said to Cease Fire

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—The three warring liberation movements in the southern port of Benguela.

The sources said that the forces of FNLIA, which is armed by Frelimo and those of UNITA, which uses arms from several West European countries, had attacked at Benguela early yesterday.

[The sources said white mercenaries estimated at 150 men were leading troops of the FNLIA and UNITA. The two groups joined forces in August. A week ago they drove the MPLA from the inland farming center of Sao da Bandeira.]

Diplomatic sources said the Benguela fighting probably would spread to Angola's largest port of Lobito, 12 miles to the north, completing the push to dislodge the MPLA from the entire southern port of the mineral-rich territory.

[Benguela, 250 miles south of the capital, lies at the end of an 800-mile railroad through Angola which has been the chief export route for Zambian and Zaire copper. The railroad has been idle for three months. Both Zambia and Zaire support the forces opposed to the MPLA.]

The aim of the OAU is to end the fighting between the movements and allow for a peaceful transfer of power when the Portuguese withdraw.

The cease-fire was originally called by the OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda.

The MPLA, which controls Luanda, has sent its Premier, Lopo do Nascimento, to the Kampala talks.

Norway's Reds Reject Merger

OSLO, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—Norway's tiny Communist party today decided not to disband its organization and join a united leftist alliance.

The decision was a victory for Martin Knutsen, who was elected new party chairman in place of Reidar Larsen, who had proposed the merger.

The party's annual congress here voted, 117 to 30, to continue as a separate party. The Communists, the Socialist People's party, the Workers' Information Committee and the Independent Socialists together hold 16 of the 155 seats in the Storting (parliament).

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Boy, 17, Accused of Crime Pasolini, Film Director, Slain In Fight Near Roman Resort

ROME, Nov. 2.—Pier Paolo Pasolini, 53, a director whose often controversial films ranged from the bawdy to the biblical, was murdered during the night by a 17-year-old baker's assistant in a fight on a soccer field at the nearby seaside resort of Ostia, police said today.

Giuseppe Felici, arrested in a high-speed car chase in Mr. Pasolini's stolen sports car several hours before the body was found, was questioned about the killing and confessed, investigators said.

Made an Advance

The youth told an investigating magistrate that Mr. Pasolini had picked him up on a Roma street, driven him to the deserted field and made a homosexual advance. He said that when he resisted, the director hit him and he fought back, then fled in Mr. Pasolini's car. Police said that the prisoner had a head wound.

The film maker was budgeoned repeatedly with a plank of wood ripped from a gate as he tried to flee to a nearby road, police said. A medical examiner said he died of a fractured skull before he was run over by his car.

His face was crushed beyond recognition but police found his

name on a label in a torn and bloody jacket near the body.

A gruff poet and novelist as well as film director, Mr. Pasolini wrote a regular column for the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera.

One of his last articles was about the increase of violent crime in Italy. He wrote in the piece less than two weeks ago that the working-class areas of Rome were becoming "hateful" and a hotbed of crime.

Perhaps his greatest work was the film "The Gospel According to St. Matthew" made in 1964 and employing a Spanish student as Jesus and Mr. Pasolini's mother as the Virgin Mary.

Using only the words of the Gospel, the totally deromanticized version of the story was, to Mr. Pasolini, "a reaction against the conformity of Marxism."

But by setting the film in the bleak, impoverished Calabria region of southern Italy, Mr. Pasolini—who had a Marxist view of history—gave the tale an added dimension by portraying a people struggling to come to terms with their existence.

In recent years, Mr. Pasolini had turned to bawdy subjects,

making "The Decameron" and "The Canterbury Tales."

He recently finished work on a film based on the Marquis de Sade's "120 Days of Sodom." In August, negatives of the color film were stolen from the processing laboratories in Rome where they were being edited. But Mr. Pasolini succeeded in making new ones from prints already made.

Among his other films were "Theorem," which won a Catholic prize but was banned by the Vatican, "Fanny" and "Medea," with opera star Maria Callas. He also published six collections of poems, one of short stories, two of criticism and two novels.

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UN Denounces Apartheid Sports In South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters)—A resolution calling on governments and organizations to avoid all contact with South African sports bodies applying apartheid rules has been approved by acclamation in the General Assembly's Political Committee.

It reaffirmed unqualified support for the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on grounds of race, religion or political affiliation.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was asked to arrange for the production and distribution of information on apartheid in sports in South Africa and on the international campaign against sports contacts with Pretoria.

Franco Hears Mass; State Is Unchanged

Doctors Say Condition Remains Grave

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Nov. 2.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, heard mass and took Communion today, but his doctors said his stomach bleeding continued and he has suffered some fluctuations in his body temperature.

They also said his condition had not substantially changed in the last 24 hours and continued grave.

Gen. Franco's family and his personal aides were with him when his military chaplain, Jose Maria Bultar, celebrated mass, an announcement by the Pardo Palace said.

His doctors said Gen. Franco, who has been near death for two weeks after a series of heart attacks complicated by intestinal trouble, was still lucid.

In a political move yesterday, Spain's organized leftist opposition called on Prince Juan Carlos, the acting head of state, to free an estimated 2,000 political prisoners jailed under Gen. Franco and to hold a national referendum on the future of the Spanish government.

The leftist proposals appeared to be the opening move in a broader campaign by leftists and moderates to test the political intentions of Prince Juan Carlos, who formally assumed temporary powers Friday. The amnesty and referendum issues are significant barometers of the prince's early intentions in respect to a liberalization of Gen. Franco's dictatorial rule.

The call for amnesty and a referendum was made in a communiqué surreptitiously distributed to foreign newsmen by representatives of the Communist-dominated Democratic Junta against the Democratic Convergence group, dominated by the Spanish Socialist party.

The document was one of several signs that Spain's political scene, frozen for most of Gen. Franco's 36-year rule, has significantly thawed since the dictator fell gravely ill.

The communiqué issued by the Junta and Convergence groups indicated that the Socialists had made progress in getting the Communists to modify their previously open rejection of Prince Juan Carlos even as an interim ruler. The Communists had called for a provisional government, as soon as Gen. Franco disappears but there was no mention of this in the document.

Instead, the declaration said the two groups rejected "any type of monarchy or republican government" established "without the necessary prior consultation" of the population by a free election. This appeared to leave the way open for an acceptance by the Communists of a monarchy if it is approved by popular vote.

The Socialists, who think they can command 30 to 35 per cent of the vote in an immediate election and more if given a chance to organize legally, claim they have won agreement from the Communists to oppose the monarchy in principle but to avoid attacking Prince Juan Carlos personally until he has shown how he intends to govern.

Western diplomats think the Communists are supported by no more than 10 per cent of Spain's 35 million inhabitants. But these analysts concede that the Communists are the best-organized underground political force in Spain. They have successfully infiltrated Gen. Franco's government-controlled labor unions, the media, and the Communist Movement's apparatus.

French Leftists March
RAYONNE, France, Nov. 2 (NYT).—About 5,000 leftist demonstrators waving flags, attempted to march on Spain yesterday but were stopped 30 miles from the border by a small army of French police.

Braving strong winds and cold rains, the demonstrators, most of them young men and women from Paris, had hoped to create a symbolic incident on the border with Spain. Instead, they had contented themselves with singing songs denouncing Gen. Franco and waving their flags.

To prevent the demonstrators from reaching the Spanish border at Hendaye, hundreds of French policemen armed with rifles blocked key intersections, lined most of the road south of here, and halted the column at the main bridge in this resort town. On Friday, the French Interior Ministry had banned the march, fearing incidents that could damage French-Spanish relations.

News Analysis

Franco's Odd Contract With the Spanish People

By Richard Eder

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Twenty-four years ago, a visitor in Spain, after being there for just an hour and a half, heard his first "Franco" joke. Things were still rough in 1951; there was still hunger and there was a suffocating sense of control.

Yet it was a stranger who told the joke, in a crowded third-class railroad compartment that stank of sausage and the gritty bleakness that night-trains have had those days in Spain. People's destinations tended to be benchmarks of hopelessness: wet-nurses leaving their own babies to go sick for a diplomat's wife in Madrid, bankrupt businessmen looking for a connection in the capital, Republicans going to petition for some legal relief.

An old man—told the joke. Ramper, the illustrious clown, comes out on stage with a bicycle he proposes to ride. The rear wheel collapses and he straightens it. "The front wheel collapses and he straightens it. The handle-bars fall off. By now the crowd is shouting alternately: 'Fix it' and 'Get out.' Ramper bows with dignity and says: 'My dear friends, I shall be frank.' The Spanish word for 'frank' is 'fix it' or 'get out.'"

Better Prophecy
It wasn't a very good joke, though somewhat better prophecy. But more than prophetic, it was symptomatic. There was an odd kind of contract between Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the Spanish people. He could be loved or hated (he didn't seem to care much which), he could be praised or complained about (the latter not in a shout, certainly, but not exactly in a whisper either) and he could almost always be joked about.

He could even be pushed but not suddenly and not for long. Like an old woman caught in a rush-hour crowd, he would teeter along just enough not to get knocked over and take advantage of every opportunity to stop and step back while everyone else went by.

The Falangists were sure that Gen. Franco belonged to them; and much of the specifically Fascist image acquired abroad by Gen. Franco's Spain goes back to an early Spain when Gen. Franco did, indeed, make use of them. But the Falangists' position dwindled, and they became simply one of many strands that Gen. Franco braided together in pursuit of his one real, substantial aim: He was interested in holding Spain more than running it. He was the landowner. He employed a series of farm managers, some old-fashioned, others mildly experimental. He would make decisions when he thought them really necessary, but mostly he kept his eye on those forces, internal or international, that might threaten his power.

When the threat was big and acute, he fought it ferociously. Even his dislike for the Falangists was not a real explanation of why he did it. There were atrocities on the Republican side during the fighting, but so were there on the Nationalist side. Gen. Franco was not, by any available account, carried away by passion: He was impenetrably cold. Probably it was simply to remove a threat, as a farmer will burn scrub.

As the threat diminished so did Gen. Franco's use of terror. But since foreign workers have been the first to be laid off in the slump in northern Europe, it is almost certain that Spaniards were among them. More than a million Spanish workers had lived mainly in France, West Germany and Switzerland during Europe's economic boom.

A Spanish economist who watches his country from an international organization here said the outflow of Spaniards abroad had now stopped and that many youths, unable to find jobs in the towns and cities of Spain, were remaining in the farm areas in such regions as Andalusia, Galicia and Castile.

About one-quarter of the working population of Spain lives off the land, a much higher proportion than any other Western European country except Portugal. This reserve of labor, economists say, has kept wage costs generally low—one-half to two-thirds of those of France and one-third those of the United States. Cheap and relatively skilled labor has been—and, according to specialists, remains—one of the leading attractions for multinational corporate investment.

Rise in Income
Following a decision in the late 1950s to allow foreign participation in Spanish industry and to turn management of the economy over to the technocrats, the econ-



There was a sufficient use of the police and of repressive measures, but for much of the last 15 years Gen. Franco seems to have placed this sufficiency at a fairly low level.

An instinct for the economy of power has surely been the quality most approaching brilliance in this man who not only gave the impression of mediocrity but sowed it about him as if it were a cash crop. He was the only real tactician in a country that tends to produce nothing but strategists. He was silent and impalpable among a people whose loquacity is matched only by their need to hold and advertise a clear and palpable image of themselves.

In the photographs of the Civil War the other Nationalist generals, hawk-nosed, bearded, flashing-eyed, look as if they had dressed themselves each morning in Spanish history. Gen. Franco, who only joined their conspiracy when it was ripe and whose rivals in it quickly got themselves killed, is short, round, bland, Buddha-like.

The question, of course, is why, for so much of the time, Gen.

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Franco needed to use so little force to keep so much power? Popularity is a misleading word in Spain. A people so harshly suspicious of "benefactors" will never provide a dependable current of esteem for any leader. Besides, the impression during four years there was that most Spaniards were, insofar as the term has any meaning, "against" Gen. Franco.

This is not to say that, just as a deep vein of bitterness toward Gen. Franco can be found among his most hard-bitten supporters, there is not a kind of respect to be found among some of his vocal opponents. Furthermore—until the last couple of years when his aged fingers became bedridden and alarming that even his own people hoped he would go—if a number of his opponents including Communists had been given buttons to push to remove him, it is more than likely that they would have hesitated months and perhaps years before pushing.

Acceptance is more exact than popularity. It was a conditioned, often resentful, acceptance, enmeshed by rebellion, and in the last years held together mainly by the fact that he was bound to die soon anyway. Still, it was there.

It rested, quite simply, on the great trauma of the Civil War. There are few other struggles so deeply etched so firmly in Western consciousness. But also it is embedded as a cause: Inside Spain it lives partly as a cause but much more as a series of terrible consequences.

The most apparent psychological residues Spaniards feel from the Civil War are guilt and fear. Guilt that they allowed themselves to keep themselves up so cruelly. Fear of it happening again and a determination that it must not.

There were other elements, among them the opening up of the frontier to European prosperity, even while European politics was regularly turned back. But more important, there was Gen. Franco's ability to recognize his place in the world. In this he was far closer to the basic caution of Stalin than to the delusions of Hitler or Mussolini.

U.S. Agreement
During World War II, Gen. Franco was profuse in his verbal support of the Axis, but he never gave Hitler what he wanted: Military alliance and an open road to Gibraltar. After the war, Western Europe turned against him but he hung on and after a couple of tricky years found his guarantee with a base agreement with the United States. It probably saved him.

When Gen. Franco dies, a great many 60 and 70-year-olds around Western Europe and in some parts of the United States will rejoice and then become a little older. Francoism was the last living bit of the history of that history-ridden decade of the 1930s.

Victories grow stale because people live in their fading reality. To Western democrats, Gen. Franco was a "glorious" defeat preserved in a kind of amber by their general victory of World War II. Defeat keeps all the possibilities of what might have been—figure kept alive a corner of his aging enemies' youth.

By Teddie Smith
JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (NYT).—In the four months he has served as U.S. ambassador to Israel, Malcolm Toon has gathered more headlines, generated more controversy and aroused more argument about the performance of a U.S. envoy here than all his predecessors together.

In the process, the 59-year-old career diplomat, also has gained a reputation as a vigorous, blunt-spoken ambassador who makes no apologies for putting his own country's interests first.

Since his arrival in July, he has been talking straight to the Israelis about what he perceives as the realities of the relationship and the need for greater candor on both sides.

The Washington Post reported yesterday from Washington that Syria had called in U.S. Ambassador Robert Murphy to protest what it described as hostile remarks by Mr. Toon. It was reported to have said in a speech that Syrian intervention in Lebanon would require both the United States and Israel to consider what to do about it.

Sadat's Criticism
[The State Department disassociated itself Friday from Mr. Toon's statement that President Anwar Sadat's criticism of Zionists during the Egyptian leaders' U.S. visit embarrassed President Ford, The Post said.]

[Selected portions of Mr. Toon's remarks, made Wednesday at a Rotary Club meeting in Haifa, were distributed by the State Department Friday with an ambiguous official disclaimer.

[Spokesman Robert Fumeth said Mr. Toon "obviously was not instructed to make these remarks."

Kidnapped Boy Freed
MILAN, Nov. 2 (AP).—Lorenzo Peregrini Lapin, 14-year-old son of a British advertising executive, was released near his Milan home Friday night, 23 days after being abducted as he rode his bicycle to school, police said. A Milan newspaper put the ransom at \$450,000.



Portuguese military policemen examine the remains of a bus that was blown up in the parking lot of a soccer stadium on Saturday night. There were no casualties.

Amid Rumors of Coups

Lisbon Army Denies Maneuvers Impending

LISBON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—In an atmosphere of coup rumors, military unrest and political instability, the army condemned a report published today that large-scale maneuvers are being planned. It is feared that the maneuvers could serve as a springboard for a rightist coup attempt next week.

"At the army chief-of-staff level no military maneuvers are planned," Maj. Fonseca Cabral told the newspaper Jornal de Noticias.

Maj. Cabral said the Institute for Advanced Military Studies in Lisbon was considering a plan for maneuvers that would be announced in the future. "This plan will be executed by superior orders, according to all the normal channels," he said.

Rabin Reported Dissatisfied by Ford's Aid Bill
TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told his Cabinet today that Israel is dissatisfied with the Ford administration's proposed aid package, government sources said.

The aid bill sent to Congress by President Ford Thursday was \$80 million short of the \$2.2-billion total agreed on during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "sensitive diplomacy" in August, the sources said. Mr. Rabin told his ministers.

Mr. Rabin said Israel's dissatisfaction was also related to Mr. Ford's request to Congress to supply the \$2.2 billion in assistance, half in grants and half in loans, the sources said.

The agreement, reached in August, called for two-thirds of the total to be in the form of grants, the sources said.

The sources said Mr. Rabin told the Cabinet that Israel's ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, has been instructed to express Israel's dissatisfaction at the departure from the aid package agreed upon and to ask that the bill be amended.

Smith, Black Leader Confer in Rhodesia
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith and black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo have met for preliminary talks on ways of settling the country's constitutional problems, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said that another meeting will be held this week.

Meanwhile in London, both houses of Parliament have approved continuation of sanctions against Rhodesia for another year.

Malcolm Toon
AP
and, "where his remarks departed from official policy they obviously do not represent the views of the U.S. government," The Post reported.

[The spokesman refused, however, in response to reporters' repeated questions, to say which of Mr. Toon's remarks were being disowned.]

Unvarnished Comments
His unvarnished comments have infuriated some Israelis and delighted others. An entire column of a recent edition of the Jerusalem Post was devoted to readers' comments on an interview Mr. Toon gave to the Israeli Army Radio in which he advised Israelis to "tighten your belts and temper your appetites" before asking for large aid packages from the United States.

A grave insult to the Israeli people," complained an angry letter writer, "unbecoming a representative of a friendly nation."

"Good advice," countered another, adding that the vital question was not "whether or not Toon was tactless, but rather if his advice is good or bad for the Jews."

The government's reaction to the outspoken ambassador's personality "was" "provoked" last

Timor Talks By Portugal And Indonesia

ROME, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The foreign ministers of Portugal and Indonesia began two days of talks yesterday on how to peacefully end Portuguese rule in war-torn Timor.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes and Indonesian's Adam Malik held the first meeting at the residence of Portugal's ambassador to Italy.

"We will be searching for peaceful solution of the problem of decolonizing the island," Mr. Melo Antunes said in an army statement yesterday.

No UN Role Seen
"A situation of generalized war has arisen on Timor but Portugal, which is still responsible for the island's administration, is not and does not intend to internationalize the problem by asking UN intervention," Mr. Melo Antunes said. "We believe instead that the question must be resolved by direct negotiations between the parties concerned."

Mr. Malik, who arrived in Rome Friday, said before leaving that he was optimistic about chances for a peaceful solution.

The eastern half of Timor, an island in the East Indies, is Portuguese colony, which since this year was taken over by the leftist Revolutionary Front for an independent East Timor. The eastern half of the island is under Indonesian control.

Fretilin is being opposed by forces of the Anti-Communist Movement (AAC), until recently known as the moderate Christian Union of Timor (UTL) and the Apodeti party. Both are limited integration of East Timor with Indonesian Timor.

Indonesia, strongly anti-Communist and worried that a left state might take root as

Millions of Dollars in Weapons

CIA Reported to Have Armed Kurds in '72 at Iran's Request

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The CIA supplied millions of dollars worth of weapons and ammunition to Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq in 1972 at the request of the Iranian government, a senior intelligence official said yesterday.

The official said the delivery, made up of Soviet and Chinese arms, was made through the Iranian government after Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi asked former President Richard Nixon during Mr. Nixon's visit to Tehran in May, 1972, to provide military assistance to the Kurds.

The Kurds under the command of Gen. Mustafa Barzani were fighting Iraqi government troops along Iraq's northern border with Iran and the Shah reportedly hoped that resupplying the rebels with rifles and heavier arms would keep Iraq internally occupied for a long time.

Last March, the Iraqi and Iranian governments reached an agreement to settle the border dispute between the two countries

and to end what were termed subversive infiltrations by both sides.

The arrangement dealt a major blow to the hopes of the Kurdish rebels for political autonomy for the 16 million Kurds living in contiguous areas of Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria and the Soviet Union. Many of the Kurds in Iraq fled to Iran.

The official said that the delivery of weapons was made over the opposition of the State Department and officials of the CIA itself and that the National Security Council, which has the responsibility for approving such covert activities, was not asked to agree to the plan.

The order to the CIA to prepare and deliver the weapons was said to have been given by Mr. Nixon through Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser. The news that the multi-million-dollar arms shipment was on the way was reportedly passed to the Shah by former Treasury Secretary John Connally during a visit to Tehran in July, 1972.

In a public appearance Friday before the House Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Kissinger, now also secretary of state, made no mention of the arming of the Kurds by the United States. But he emphasized that, during his nearly seven years in government, all of the CIA's covert activities had been personally approved by the two presidents under whom he served.

U.S. Will Insist On Speedy Trial In Hearst Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2 (WP)—

The government will "vigorously" insist that Patricia Hearst go on trial for armed bank robbery here by Dec. 27, provided she is found mentally competent, a federal prosecutor said, according to the Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Attorney David Banker said that at a hearing in the case this week, the prosecution will contend that the new Speedy Trial Act, passed by Congress last year in an attempt to reduce pre-trial delay, requires her trial within 90 days after Sept. 23, the day the law took effect.

She has been held in custody without bail since her capture Sept. 10.

A hearing in the Hearst case is scheduled here Tuesday. At that time, U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter is expected to rule on whether the fugitive herself is competent to stand trial—defined by law as being able to understand the charges against her and assist in preparing her own defense.

N.Y.C. Killer, 15, Is Sentenced to 13-Month Term

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT)—

A 15-year-old youth, described by authorities as a "quiet boy with good grades in school," has been sentenced to up to 13 months in a rehabilitation center for beating an 18-year-old girl to death with a golf club as she rode her bicycle in Central Park in June.

Under the law, the youth, Rodney L., could have been sentenced to a reformatory for up to three years or to a state training school for up to 18 months but was instead sent to a minimum-security facility. But in all likelihood, officials said Friday, Rodney L. (whose identity is kept confidential because of his age) will only serve from six to eight months of his sentence.

The light sentence was due in part to the fact that the defendant had no prior criminal record and that the judge was reluctant to send the youngster to prison where he might come in contact with hardened criminals.

Larry Schwartzstein, counsel in charge of prosecuting juveniles, said Rodney L. had no known prior criminal record. Under the law, parents who care about him, received good grades in school and seemed "extremely remorseful" for his crime.

Greece Buys Subs
ATHENS, Nov. 2 (AP)—Greece and West Germany have signed a contract for the construction of four submarines for the Greek Navy, the government announced.

Ford Videotapes Testimony for Fromme Trial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP)—

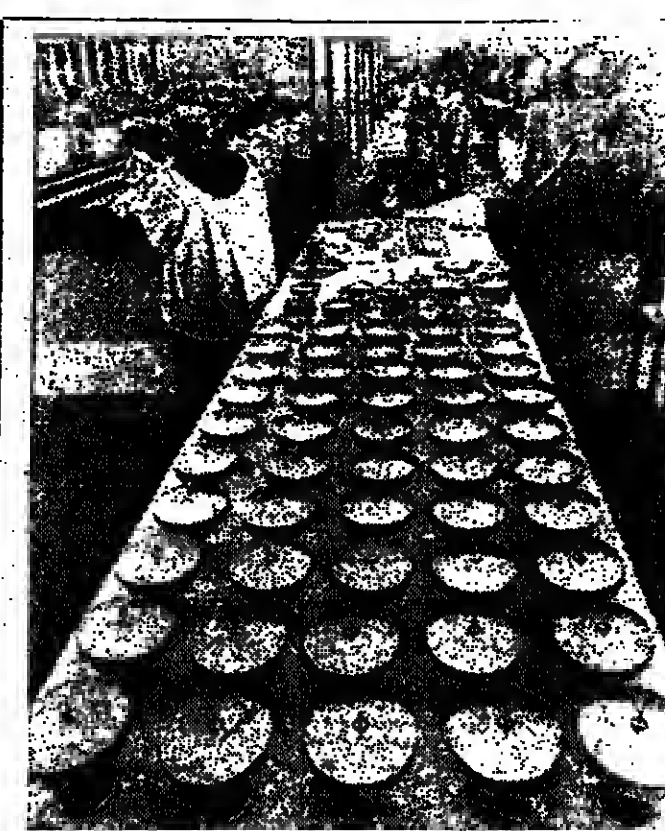
President Ford's videotaped testimony before two television cameras in the Executive Office Building, next door to the White House, videotaping under oath what he saw and heard Sept. 6, the day Lynette Fromme pointed a loaded gun in his direction in Sacramento.

U.S. District Judge Thomas MacBride came from Sacramento to swear Mr. Ford in and to preside over the first videotaped sworn testimony given by a president in a criminal trial.

The testimony could not have been long. Mr. Ford was in the camera room only 15 minutes. Reporters were barred from the taping, and what Mr. Ford said was not made public. The President's testimony was requested by the defense and Judge MacBride said the defense will decide whether to play the videotape at the trial.

If the videotape is not used at the trial, "you'll never see it," Judge MacBride said.

Judge MacBride ordered the session, Oct. 21 after Miss Fromme's lawyers described the President as "maybe our most important witness." Defense attorney John Wirtz was the only lawyer to question Mr. Ford.



AT THE VATICAN.—Rows of ciboria await distribution of Holy Communion during All Saints Day services. The Pope beatified five religious figures.

Acceleration Now Doubtful

Theory of Infinite Expansion Of Universe Supported in U.S.

By Walter Sullivan

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2 (NYT)—If analyses presented here during the last two days are correct, eternal darkness and infinite expansion are the ultimate destiny of the universe.

However, a suggestion of a few weeks ago that the expansion of the universe is accelerating has now been described by its authors as less likely, based on evidence that big galaxies "eat" little ones. The acceleration would be caused by an anti-gravity effect operating at great distances.

The current status of information on the nature of the universe's expansion was discussed

Refugee Center Closed in Calif.

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., Nov. 2 (NYT)—

The Indochinese refugee center at this sprawling Southern California Marine base closed officially Friday when Lt. Col. S. L. Lang, his wife and nine children climbed aboard a van with their sponsors at 8:30 a.m. and headed for Los Angeles.

They were the last of the 50,426 persons processed through here in the six months and two days since April 29, when the refugees from South Vietnam began to arrive as their government collapsed.

Castro Foe Dies In Miami Blast

MIAMI, Nov. 2 (UPI)—

Rolando (El Tigre) Masferrer, a Cuban anti-Communist who led his own army against Fidel Castro's rebels, has been killed by a bomb wired to the ignition of his car.

Mr. Masferrer, 56, known as El Tigre because of the power he wielded in Cuba during the rule of Fulgencio Batista, was known to have enemies in the large exile community here.

In Miami, Mr. Masferrer, who died Friday, published Libertad, a weekly paper that continued the struggle against Premier Castro.

at the Center for Astrophysics, which is operated jointly by the Harvard College Observatory and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory here.

Not all participants accepted the view that the universe was "open"—that its combined gravity was insufficient to prevent its perpetual expansion. Some said the evidence was still inconclusive.

Toward Darkness? There is reluctance to accept the concept of infinite expansion if only on philosophical grounds. Dr. Edward Harrison, professor of astronomy at Amherst College, said to conceive of the universe as marching inexorably toward a "graveyard of frozen darkness" was a "horrible thought."

"It would make the whole universe meaningless," he added. "If that were true, I would quit and spend my life raising roses."

He and several other participants said in interviews that if the expansion continued indefinitely, the larger galaxies—the great assemblages of dust and gas within which the stars live—would swallow up the smaller ones. The stars would burn out and collapse to super-dense states.

The remnants of these stars would spiral into the cores of the galaxies to form "super black holes" so dense that nothing, not even light, could escape. It was pointed out that the Milky Way Galaxy, within which the sun lives, and its nearest twin, the Andromeda Galaxy, are drawing together and it is suspected that the two miniature galaxies, the Clouds of Magellan, that are nearer are also falling toward the Milky Way.

Cite 40 Pages of Evidence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP)—

The man who prosecuted former Vice-President Spiro Agnew expressed anger yesterday over Agnew's recent statement that the government's case against him "rested entirely" on the testimony of persons seeking to save their own skins.

"I say he doesn't know what he's talking about," said George Beall, the former U.S. attorney for Maryland.

Mr. Beall characterized Agnew's statements as the beginning of a "rehabilitation campaign" that one of the prosecutors had foreseen when they allowed Agnew to plead "no contest" to a single charge of tax evasion.

Mr. Beall was reacting to an interview in which Agnew emphasized that he had only admitted to tax evasion. "I categorically deny the rest," Agnew said, "and some day, when the various court cases are over, I'll be able to speak freely."

"The government's case for extortion, bribery and conspiracy rested entirely on the testimony of individuals who had been granted partial immunity in exchange for their testimony, against me."

Mr. Beall said that Agnew's account of the evidence against

Fund Effort For Ford Nets Wrong Sums Misguided Strategy By Ex-Finance Chief

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT)—As a political fund-raiser, David Packard had a double problem: he raised too little money in too large amounts.

As a result, Mr. Packard, who resigned Friday as finance chairman of the President Ford Committee, became the first casualty of the new campaign law, unable to adapt the techniques of the old politics to its requirements.

Since he took the job in August, the California industrialist, who is a former deputy secretary of defense, had only been able to raise \$550,000 for the Ford primary campaign. Even granted the new \$1,000 ceiling on individual contributions, this was regarded as a surprisingly small demonstration of support for an incumbent Republican president.

But the problem was even more serious. Only about \$400,000 of this income was eligible for federal subsidy payments under the new law, which provides matching money only for the first \$250 of each contribution.

Calling for Primaries All presidential candidates are operating under a \$10-million ceiling for the primaries, up to \$5 million of which can consist of federal subsidies. But under the law, a candidate can only qualify for this maximum public payment if he raises all his \$5 million in private money in amounts of \$250 and less.

As a result, every time a candidate accepts a contribution larger than \$250, he decreases the amount of matching money for which he is eligible and thus increases the amount of private money he must raise to reach the \$10-million limit.

The contribution list of the President Ford Committee, filed with the Federal Election Commission three weeks ago, was saturated with \$1,000 contributions many of them from oil company officials and other corporations executives. At least five members of the Rockefeller family gave \$1,000 each.

Broad-Based Search It is clear from the figures and the names of contributors that Mr. Packard ran a traditional fund-raising campaign under the old rules, seeking the maximum permissible contribution from those most able to provide it.

Over the same period, actually starting a little later, backers of Ronald Reagan were conducting

STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP)—A study that has traced the lives of 450 "gifted" women since the 1920s concludes that a woman with brains is more likely to mold life's ups and downs to her best advantage.

It seems that these women, possibly because of their high IQ (intelligence quotients), could adapt easily, flexibly to various circumstances and not just get miserable," Stanford University psychologist Pauline Sears said in an interview Friday.

The latest survey of the women was started in 1972 when they were in their late 50s and early 60s. They were schoolgirls when Stanford psychologist Lewis Terman chose them for the continuing study.

Job, Home Pleasures Prof. Sears and a researcher found that 79 per cent of the women who had chosen to be "income workers" expressed high satisfaction with their lives, compared with 62 per cent of the women who had chosen to be homemakers.

They said childless working



David Packard

a more broad-based search for smaller contributors. Of the \$396,000 they had raised by Sept. 30, \$315,000 or 80 per cent was in amounts of \$250 and less and thus eligible for matching.

The most successful method of raising large amounts of money from small contributors is direct mail, used with conspicuous success by Sen. George McGovern in 1972 and by Gov. George Wallace of Alabama then and since in preparation for next year. Mr. Packard authorized only one relatively small mailing of 60,000 in California, which was principally a test of the drawing power of alternative appeals rather than a serious attempt to raise revenue.

Anti-Noise Group In U.K. Demands Concorde Curbs

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—The Noise Advisory Council, a group set up by the government to recommend ways of implementing Britain's Noise Abatement Act, has called for a ban on the supersonic airliner Concorde at airports where it "repeatedly infringes the noise limit."

The council also recommended a ban on night takeoffs and landings by the Anglo-French aircraft.

A recent British government report said that experimental flights by Concorde had broken noise limits at London Heathrow Airport on about 75 per cent of its takeoffs last summer.

The British Aircraft Corp. said that the flights monitored were experimental and that noise abatement proceedings were not implemented. It expressed confidence that the aircraft would prove quiet enough to meet U.S. noise limits.

He said the offer was withdrawn Oct. 20 but could still be re-opened. Mr. Beame used the American Bank and Trust Co. to verify the offer, Mr. Anderson said.

Study Says Intelligent Women Adjust More Easily in Life

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They said childless working

Country Is Not Identified

N.Y.C. Rebuffed Arab Nation On \$2.7-Billion Loan Offer

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Mayor Abraham Beame disclosed yesterday that he has turned down a \$2.7-billion loan offer from an Arab country as "unreasonable and unacceptable."

A City Hall spokesman said that when the offer was made some time ago, New York City officials did not know it came from an Arab country—only that it was a foreign country. The Arab origin appeared during the verification process, he said. The name of the Arab country was not announced.

The spokesman said that one of the chief reasons for the rejection by the almost-bankrupt city was that the terms called for a full guarantee of the loan by New York City banks.

"If we could get that kind of a guarantee from the banks for a loan to go this route," he said, "we would have to pay \$14 billion for a \$2.7-billion loan, he said."

He added that the loan would have been advanced to the city at the rate of \$950 million every 90 days and in that way would have carried the city past its legal debt limit.

The debt limit is determined by a complicated formula but Mr. Beame's spokesman said that, no matter how it was determined, a loan given to the city under such circumstances would have passed it.

The combination of these factors would seriously retard the economic recovery, reducing real growth by a full percentage point between the last three months of this year and the final three months next year, which would boost the number of jobs in the country by 300,000.

House Bill Prepared WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT)—A House Banking subcommittee Friday approved 10 to 6 legislation that would give New York City up to \$7 billion in loan guarantees before or after a default.

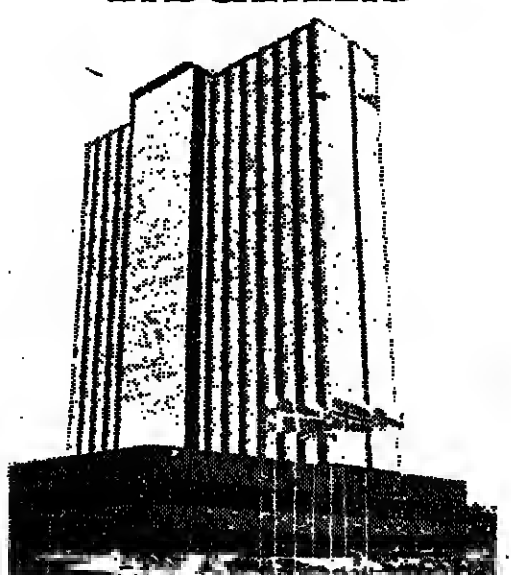
The House Democratic leadership plans to continue the momentum when the full Banking Committee meets tomorrow.

"We expect to get a bill out on Monday," said Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing.

Amnesty in Tanzania Will Benefit 11,000 DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere yesterday pardoned 7,308 common criminals and reduced sentences for 3,685 more, his first act after being sworn in for a new five-year term.

Among prisoners not included in the amnesty were cattle rustlers, persons jailed for sabotaging the economy and political detainees.

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Enter by Ventilation Ducts

Burglars Steal Treasures In Cologne Cathedral Vault

COLOGNE, Nov. 2 (AP)—Two burglars used Alpine ropes to pass down air ducts into the cellar treasury of Cologne Cathedral and escape early today with priceless art works and gems stripped from relics, the police said.

The estimated value of about 15 stolen objects was several million marks, making it one of the biggest art thefts in postwar Germany.

A church official commented, "They were priceless treasures belonging to the bishopric for hundreds of years. No one can say how much they were worth." He added that the objects were insured, but the size of the policy was not immediately known.

The thieves climbed scaffolds being used to repair the pollution-damaged exterior of the Gothic

cathedral on the Rhine River. After reaching the steep roof, they crawled through an elaborate system of ventilation ducts and air-conditioning tubes, some less than 12 inches wide, and evaded a burglar alarm attached to a screen which they sawed through to reach the vault.

Monstrances Taken

Among the relics they took were several monstrances—jeweled vessels used for displaying the consecrated Host—including one from the 17th century listed among the cathedral's most valued art works.

Also stolen were a cross, several jeweled crosses and eight precious bishops' rings, church officials said.

The thieves used garden shears to cut away precious stones from other monstrances, leaving the metal fittings littering the floor of the vault beside smashed display cases.

Shortly before 1 a.m. local time, pedestrians saw two men, aged about 30 and 45, climb down the scaffold from the roof carrying sacks apparently stuffed with the relics. The men hurried away in different directions, the witnesses told the police.

A night watchman in the cathedral, hearing crystal being smashed by the burglars, first searched the ground floor before alerting a warden who opened the vault and discovered the theft.

By the time police arrived, the thieves had escaped. The police reported no immediate leads in the case.

A spokesman for the archbishop of Cologne said the thieves obviously had good knowledge of the cathedral's floor plan and were skilled with tools and climbing gear.

Cologne Cathedral was begun in 1248 and completed in 1880.

26 Paintings Recovered

POLIGNO, Italy, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Authorities here and in West Germany yesterday recovered 26 of 38 paintings stolen—some of them for the second time in three months—from Milan's Gallery of Modern Art.

Italian officials said a suspect was arrested in this city near Perugia and three at Duisburg in the operation directed by Interpol.

Fifteen of the paintings were found in a raid here on the apartment of Settimio Bianchi, 69, a wealthy businessman, who was arrested. The 11 others were found in West Germany. The total value was put at 3 billion lire (\$45 million). The suspects, named in West Germany, were identified here as only 85 two Germans and an Italian.

Peru Army Chief To Be Premier

LIMA, Nov. 2 (AP)—Peru's military government announced yesterday the selection of the army's chief, Gen. Jorge Fernandez Maldonado, to become premier.

A 53-year-old former minister of energy and mines, the general is regarded by many as one of the country's most capable and progressive military officers. He will succeed Gen. Oscar Vargas Prieto but there was no indication when the change will occur.

Peru's premier fills a secondary role after the President, Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, who took control of the government in August after a coup against Gen. Juan Velasco. The new government has vowed to continue the leftist policies championed by Gen. Velasco since he put the military in charge in 1968.

Chilean Regime Foils Red Plot

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Chilean authorities here announced that a Communist-inspired plot to kill President Augusto Pinochet and set up a Marxist state has been foiled.

The National Intelligence Office said Friday that several of the ringleaders had been arrested.

Captured documents and statements from those arrested showed the plan was to kill Gen. Pinochet, overthrow the government and set up a Marxist government, it said, adding that the banned Chilean Communist party was to get money from abroad.



UNDAUNTED.—Children in Bangkok take recent flooding of Chao Phya in stride.

After Many Years of Secrecy

Study Portrays Ethiopia Peasants' Poverty

By Ian Cummins

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—After 50 years in which virtually no reliable information was available on the life of Ethiopia's rural peasants, a survey has thrown light on their primitive living conditions.

The report on the survey, in the Mam Midir District of northern Sheka, lifts part of the secrecy which the late Emperor Haile Selassie imposed in creating a centralized government with power concentrated in his own hands.

The survey's interviewers sampled a smaller population bloc than the Institute of Development Research had hoped to reach, but the survey report indicates, nonetheless, the extent to which poverty and lack of education have stunted the peasants' development.

Researchers found that the average household contained 6.48 persons, of whom just over half were under 19 years old. Only 10.75 per cent of the males could read and write, and only half of 1 per cent of the females were literate.

Farmers, Herdsmen
Almost 85 per cent of the people lived by cattle-raising and crop cultivation, while 7.89 per cent relied on crop-growing alone. Nearly 90 per cent of the livestock farmers said that over-grazing and cattle disease were serious problems.

The survey found that 63 per cent of the people took their produce to market and had to walk between 4 and 9 kilometers to do so. The report said that 80 per cent had never used or owned any form of motorized transport.

In a display of honesty and courage in a country where someone who opsets an official can be the target of violent retribution, 37 per cent said that corruption, bribery and procrastination among minor civil servants posed their biggest problems in dealing with the authorities.

None of the people questioned had a bank account and almost 55 per cent were ignorant of the existence of the post office and its services. More than 90 per cent regarded priests as the most respected public leaders.

Food Scarcity

Only one-third said that they had had sufficient food in the preceding year and 80 per cent said they rarely ate meat. Housing conditions were universal.

2 Papua Tribes Clash

PORT MORESBY, Papua-New Guinea, Nov. 2 (UPI).—More than 1,000 shouting warriors from two rival tribes yesterday fought with axes, arrows and spears, burned down dozens of homes and uprooted hundreds of coffee trees in a battle touched off by a forbidden love affair, the police reported. Five men were killed.

Abducted Consul 'Well'

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 2 (AP).—The kidnappers of Basil Burwood-Taylor, 58, the honorary British consul in Asmara, have sent a message to his wife saying that he is well, the British Embassy said yesterday.

Mr. Burwood-Taylor, a businessman, was abducted Oct. 23 in the capital of Eritrea, Ethiopia's revolt-battered northern province.

Using Investigation as a Weapon

Opposition Opens Drive Against Mrs. Peron

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The opposition here, in a political atmosphere reminiscent of the Watergate affair, has begun a campaign to force the resignation of President Isabel Peron through exposure of corruption charges.

The Radical party is demanding the formation this week of a committee of inquiry by Congress to investigate charges of corruption in Mrs. Peron's administration. A federal judge has already opened an investigation into the accounts of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The main issue, however, involves the drawing of a \$700,000 check by Mrs. Peron from a publicly supported charity, the Crucial

sade of Solidarity, for deposit in the estate of the late President Juan Peron.

The Peronist majority in both houses of Congress is divided over whether the investigation should proceed. Factionalists loyal to Mrs. Peron are trying to block the formation of a seven-member committee of inquiry.

But other factions of the diverse Peronist movement, including deputies and senators representing labor unions and who are aligned with Victoria Calabro, the governor of Buenos Aires Province, are in favor of an investigation.

Friday night, Mrs. Peron told an assembly of textile workers who are loyal to her that she would "not back up one inch."

But Sen. Fernando de la Rúa of the Radical party said that Mrs. Peron "runs the risk of being impeached" if she and her backers prevent the inquiry.

Since Return

The new offensive against Mrs. Peron has built up since her return from an extensive sick leave. Military men who want her resignation tell opposition politicians that if she does not step down voluntarily, officers more radical than they will force an overthrow, close Congress and impose a violent dictatorship.

Sen. Malo Linder, the president

of the Senate, who replaced Mrs. Peron during her leave, said that "a military coup would be a leap into the void and could open the door to anarchy and civil war."

But opponents of the Peronist government, and the military commands are among them, regard the present conditions in Argentina—terrorism, guerrilla subversion and economic deterioration—as an already existing anarchy and state of war.

More than 650 persons have been killed in political violence this year. Inflation is at an annual rate of close to 300 per cent.

Fred Streeter, BBC's Gardening Expert, Is Dead

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Fred Streeter, 95, who broadcast in Britain on gardening for more than 40 years and talked to his flowers all his life, died at his home at Petworth in Sussex yesterday.

As the British Broadcasting Corporation's radio gardener, Mr. Streeter was world famous. He often advised listeners in Britain and abroad to talk to their flowers to encourage them to grow and bloom. His last broadcast, which had been recorded earlier, was transmitted yesterday morning.

"He was probably one of the most successful natural broadcasters," said Marshall Stewart, a former editor of the gardening program. "His secret was that he spoke to his millions of listeners and to his flowers in the same way—as friends."

Mr. Streeter said of his practice of talking to his flowers: "They listen. People laugh at me but I find the flowers respond. Sometimes they're a bit dicky [off color] and I say, 'Come on, what do you want? A drink? Well, you give them a good drink and you know, in about an hour or so, they look up and practically wink at you.'"

Mrs. Lepa Pijade

BELGRADE, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Mrs. Lepa Pijade, 78, widow of Moza Pijade, one of President Tito's closest aides in the founding of postwar Yugoslavia, died of a heart ailment yesterday.

Sithole Said Tortured

DAR ES SALAM, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Bishop Abel Msworewa, a leader of the Rhodesian African National Congress, said in a radio interview here yesterday that missing black nationalist Edson Sithole was being detained and tortured by Rhodesian police.

A couple of thousand reasons for flying via Switzerland.

There are 9 cities with shops, big department stores, casual sidewalk cafes, and sophisticated nightclubs.

And 5,200 kilometers of completely electrified railway tracks, with the cleanest and most punctual of conductors.

And 14 cog railways if you want to see where the chamois leap from peak to peak.

And 117 steamships and motor vessels. Waterways can be the best highways.

And 6,350 hotels of the lowest price category, but good all the same.

And 100 alpine gardens, public parks, and botanical gardens with inviting benches under spreading trees.

And 1,400 football fields and football stadiums. Depending on whether you'd rather play or watch.

And 13 convention centers. The best of ways to combine the useful with the agreeable.

And 1,300 bright-yellow Post Office buses that take you with ease to the remotest valleys.

And 138 chairlifts to carry you over tree-tops to dizzy heights.

And 33 good places to learn to sail for little money.

And 4,500 gourmet restaurants to sample international cuisine.

And 26 game parks and zoos with rare animals. And animals that have unfortunately grown rare.

And 697 ski lifts plus innumerable trails.

And 504 banks and stock exchanges.

And 160 small towns with old town walls, antique shops, and romantic nooks.

And 89 Alpine passes serpentine up and over.

And 800 beaches and outdoor swimming pools for lazing and tanning.

And 10,000 good substantial restaurants to sample typical Swiss cuisine.

And 71 lush green golf links for beginners, scratch players, and pros.

And 1,800 cross-country trails. For everyone who wants to do a lot for his health for little money.

And 1,300 jewelers' and watchmakers' shops with objects of beauty and precision.

And 4,100 picturesque villages and hamlets tempting one to linger.

And 4,000 mountain and glacier climbing routes with experienced guides.

And 260 indoor swimming pools where the cares of the day can be swum away.

And 22,000 taverns, to make you feel at home with the locals over a glass of the local red.

And 165 riding facilities. My kingdom for a horse!

And 216 skating rinks. For figure skating or hockey, on natural or artificial ice, roofed or open-air, summer or winter.

And 140 colourful markets of every kind, from onion to flea to cattle.

And 630 kilometers of motorways (no tolls). This if you should be in a great hurry to get from one place to another.

And 3 international airports where you can shop duty free, eat gloriously, get the word about everything, and fly off to anywhere in the world.

And 146 Alpine Club shelters, where you can meet fellow mountaineers and make new friends.

And 1,800 caves and caverns to be explored.

And 430 well equipped and beautifully situated camping grounds.

And 973,630 hectares or 3,760 square miles of evergreen and deciduous forests to roam through.

And 120 hotels of Europe's most luxurious. A treat for once in a while.

And 3,000 castles and ruins overgrown with vines and legends.

And 1,650 tennis courts. Tennis, anyone?

And 125 city theaters and cellar theaters with performances in the grand manner and on improvised stages.

And 100 popular festivities (where the Swiss let themselves go) and folk celebrations (where the Swiss go masquerading).

And 48,500 kilometers of bicycle and footpaths. For people whose preference is foot, forest, and cross-country travel.

And 218 cableways that exceed the most high-flying expectations.

And 1,484 deep-blue lakes in mountains and valleys and behind giant dams. They fairly cry out to be swum in.

And 1,550 middle-category hotels with first-class service.

And 1,000 Romanesque, Gothic, Baroque, and modern chapels, churches, and cathedrals.

And 55 white-water streams and rivers for rowing and canoeing and kayaking.

And 11 symphony and chamber-music orchestras with great repertoires and famous conductors.

And one national airline with 12 air travel offices of its own, eager to tell you the nicest and most convenient way to go home, or continue your trip. (And 241 IATA travel agencies that will tell you too, as they do the world over.)

Kennedy and the Cuban Missile Crisis: Was This Crisis Necessary?

By Barton J. Bernstein

WASHINGTON.—Thirteen years ago, during the week of Oct. 22-23, 1962, the two great powers stood at the abyss of nuclear war. It was a fearsome week, opening with President John Kennedy's declaration on Monday evening, Oct. 22, that there were Soviet "offensive" missiles in Cuba and that they must be withdrawn, and closing with the Soviet promise on Sunday morning to accede to the U.S. demand. It was a time, as Premier Nikita Khrushchev later said, when "the smell of burning hung in the air."

Sorensen's Advice

It was a week when the administration skillfully managed an often trusting, usually un-critical press and found Americans eager to rally around the President and the flag. Few Americans then challenged the need for Mr. Kennedy's action or lamented his decision to eschew personal negotiations with Mr. Khrushchev before making the crisis public, or questioned whether the missiles constituted an imminent military threat to the United States.

Since that October amid the flurry of memoirs, many analysts have addressed the events of that week, but most critical issues remain in dispute. Were the missiles in Cuba an imminent threat that changed the military balance of power? If no, why, according to Mr. Kennedy and his advisers, did the Soviet Union put the missiles in Cuba? If they were not an imminent threat and did not alter the military balance, why did Mr. Kennedy move toward a public confrontation without first trying private negotiations with Russia? What was the role of domestic and international political considerations in shaping his tactics? Why did Mr. Kennedy reject a summit conference at that time? And on Oct. 27, when the only issue blocking settlement was U.S. agreement to withdraw U.S. missiles from Turkey, why did the administration refuse these terms and risk prolonging the crisis and moving toward nuclear war?

Some recently opened—and in many cases, freshly declassified—materials at the Kennedy Library allow us to address these questions with more authority.

Five days before Mr. Kennedy's speech, on Oct. 17, his counsel, Theodore Sorensen, informed the President on his advisers' conclusion that "these missiles, even when fully operational, do not significantly alter the balance of [military] power."

The missiles, Mr. Sorensen went on, "do not significantly increase the potential megatonnage capable of being unleashed [against] American soil, even after a surprise nuclear attack."

Most members of the ExComm (Executive Committee of the National Security Council) agreed that the addition of missiles in Cuba, although outflanking the U.S. radar warning system, did not add to the likelihood of a Soviet first strike, reduce the impact of a U.S. first strike, or add significantly to the Soviet retaliatory capacity (after a U.S. first strike). As Robert McNamara, the secretary of defense, then argued in the ExComm, "a missile is a missile. It makes no great difference whether you are killed by a missile fired from the Soviet Union or from Cuba."

Roswell Gilpatrick, the deputy secretary of defense, later agreed that "the military equation was not altered" by the introduction of missiles in Cuba. "It was simply an element of flexibility introduced into the power equation that the Soviets had not heretofore possessed."

Why, according to the administration, did the Soviet Union put the missiles in Cuba? Most ExComm members concluded that the Russians were testing U.S. courage and commitments, its will and credibility. The missiles, they maintained, were not a military but a political threat. How, asked Mr. Sorensen, in summarizing ExComm discussions for Mr. Kennedy, can either U.S. allies or adversaries trust "our courage and commitment... if we tolerate the known presence of offensive nuclear weapons" in Cuba?

"Retorts from either our European allies," Mr. Sorensen continued, "or the Soviets that we can become as accustomed as they to accepting the nearby presence of [missiles] have some logic but little weight."

For most advisers, this "courage and commitment" thesis explained Soviet behavior and determined the need for the administration to take action to remove the missiles. But why the need for a public confrontation first? In the ExComm, Charles Bohlen, a career diplomat and Soviet expert, argued for private negotiations first. On Oct. 17, he proposed that Mr. Kennedy first communicate with Mr. Khrushchev privately and then decide, after the Premier's response, whether a blockade or air strike was necessary. Llewellyn Thompson, an-

other Soviet expert, as well as a number of advocates of blockade, favored this course.

Kennedy's Fears

Why did Mr. Kennedy and most of his advisers reject private negotiations first? Over the years, some participants and analysts have usually stressed two reasons: that Mr. Kennedy feared losing time and letting the missiles become operational during negotiations, for this would weaken his position; and that he feared losing the initiative once he let Mr. Khrushchev know that the United States was aware of the missiles.

The "operational missile" theory is incorrect, for it assumes, wrongly, that most of the missiles were not operational by Oct. 22. That is what the administration told the press and the U.S. people during the week. But that was deceitful. A recently declassified CIA report of Oct. 23 indicates that of the six medium-

range ballistic missile (MRBM) sites, four were "fully operational" and two had "emergency capability."

The "initiative" thesis is troubling and quite suspect. First, contrary to some published assumptions, intelligence reports at the time estimated that Mr. Khrushchev believed that Mr. Kennedy did know of the presence of missiles in Cuba. Second, administration members presumably recognized that any loss of U.S. initiative would be quite temporary, and that the United States, with its great nuclear superiority, could regain the initiative quickly. Private negotiations in turn, had the advantage of giving Mr. Khrushchev the time to respond without his being frozen into a public position and facing a stark choice: military confrontation or retreat and humiliation.

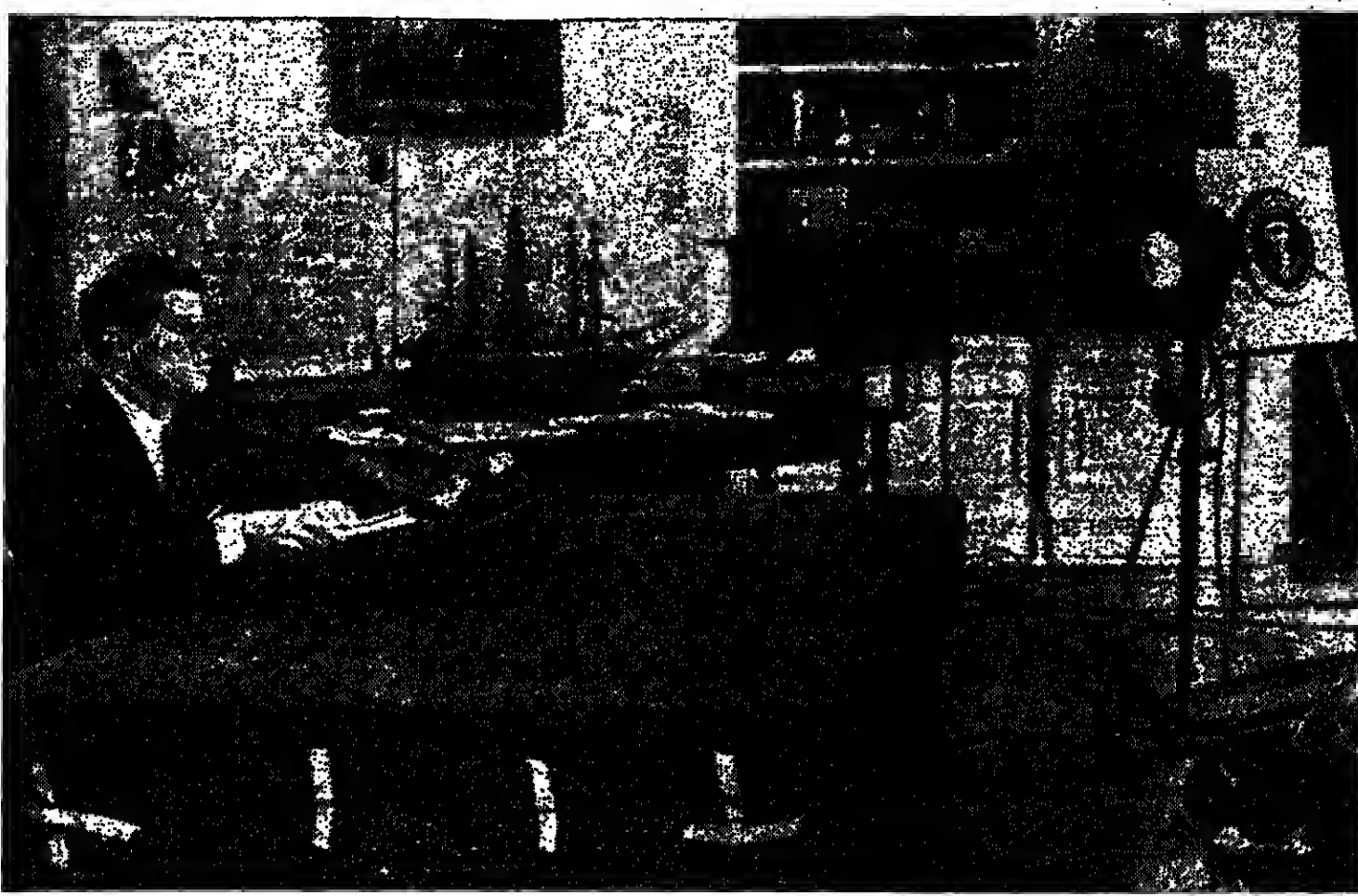
There are other likely reasons why Mr. Kennedy eschewed private negotiations and moved directly to a public confrontation.

No one who reads the memoirs and archival sources on Mr. Kennedy's prior 21 months in office, especially after his unpleasant meeting with Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna and the Bay of Pigs debacle, can easily deny that the President felt beleaguered. He had lost prestige and feared that his courage and commitment were doubted at home and abroad. A public confrontation and triumph would allow him dramatically to recoup these losses and would persuade various constituencies—citizens at home, allies abroad and the Soviet Union—of his decisiveness.

There was another reason why Mr. Kennedy moved so speedily to public confrontation without first trying private negotiations. He feared that news of the missiles would leak out at home, that citizens might panic, that bureaucrats and politicians, already vilifying him for what the Republican party called "the tragic policy of irresolution" in dealing with Cuba, would block his program in Congress and possibly force a harder line in foreign policy.

With congressional elections scheduled for early November and with major newspapers already piecing together the story of the delay of private negotiations, As Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, a Republican, remarked during a meeting of the ExComm: "Have you considered the very real possibility that if we [do not remove the missiles promptly] the next House of Representatives is likely to have a Republican majority? This would completely paralyze our ability to react sensibly and coherently to further Soviet advances."

Mr. Kennedy and his advisers were not acting primarily to protect narrow partisan interests, although he could not be totally indifferent to such concerns, but out of the larger sense that an electoral defeat in November would impair their capacity to advance the national interest. For



OCT. 22, 1962.—President John Kennedy telling the nation of the Soviet Union's "offensive" missiles in Cuba.

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No one who reads the memoirs and archival sources on Mr. Kennedy's prior 21 months in office, especially after his unpleasant meeting with Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna and the Bay of Pigs debacle, can easily deny that the President felt beleaguered. He had lost prestige and feared that his courage and commitment were doubted at home and abroad. A public confrontation and triumph would allow him dramatically to recoup these losses and would persuade various constituencies—citizens at home, allies abroad and the Soviet Union—of his decisiveness.

There was another reason why Mr. Kennedy moved so speedily to public confrontation without first trying private negotiations. He feared that news of the missiles would leak out at home, that citizens might panic, that bureaucrats and politicians, already vilifying him for what the Republican party called "the tragic policy of irresolution" in dealing with Cuba, would block his program in Congress and possibly force a harder line in foreign policy.

With congressional elections scheduled for early November and with major newspapers already piecing together the story of the delay of private negotiations, As Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, a Republican, remarked during a meeting of the ExComm: "Have you considered the very real possibility that if we [do not remove the missiles promptly] the next House of Representatives is likely to have a Republican majority? This would completely paralyze our ability to react sensibly and coherently to further Soviet advances."

Mr. Kennedy and his advisers were not acting primarily to protect narrow partisan interests, although he could not be totally indifferent to such concerns, but out of the larger sense that an electoral defeat in November would impair their capacity to advance the national interest. For

then, this was the reasoning not of narrow partisans but of patriots.

'Hard Fork'

Throughout the week of crisis, President Kennedy steadfastly demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw the missiles. This was not a negotiable demand. Nor would he risk delay by agreeing to a summit conference then. Newly declassified materials reveal that some advisers were proposing a summit in order to ease tensions, reduce the possibility of nuclear war and perhaps produce "a turnaround of some significance of Soviet policy." Mr. Khrushchev was then at the "crossroads in policy, the Cuba MRBM deployment represents his attempt to explore the hard fork," and, according to an unidentified adviser, a summit might "tempt [the Premier] to explore the alternative [fork]."

The results might include agreements on nuclear-free zones in Latin American and Africa, the cooling of tensions on Germany and the relaxation of NATO-Warsaw pact problems.

On Saturday, Oct. 27, when the Soviet Union formally agreed to withdraw its missiles in Cuba in return for a U.S. no-invasion pledge and removal of Jupiter missiles from Turkey, why didn't the administration yield explicitly on the missiles in Turkey? Well, before the October 27 crisis, Mr. Kennedy had urged their removal, because they were obsolete, vulnerable and provocative. And on Sunday, Oct. 21, Mr. Kennedy had scrawled in a note (recently declassified) that Mr. Dillon "stated that the Jupiters were sent [to Turkey] because they were obsolete, and this would have been proved if they had [been used]."

They were, in short, placebo for the Turks. But to the Soviet Union the Jupiters were a threat to security and to prestige. On Oct. 22, five days before the Soviet Union suggested the trade, Averell Harriman, former ambassador to Moscow, advised the President, according to a recently declassified document, that "there had been great pressure on Mr. Khrushchev for a considerable time to do something about our ring of bases, aggravated by our placing Jupiter missiles in Turkey."

Mr. Harriman's unstated implication was that removal of the missiles might lead to Mr. Khrushchev's withdrawal of the missiles from Cuba.

At the ExComm meeting on Saturday, Oct. 27, after the Soviet Union demanded removal of the Turkey missiles as part of a quid pro quo, some advisers pro-

posed, and even drafted a message about a "sunny plot," now revealed in recently declassified papers: "The United States would disarm its missiles in Turkey and secretly inform the Soviet Union 'prior to moving against the Soviet missiles in Cuba'—first by air strike and then invasion. Fortunately, this failed to gain much support."

Rejecting this scheme, the administration agreed to the Soviet request for a public demonstration pledge but refused to accede formally to the additional Soviet condition—withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Turkey. "We all agreed... that if the Russians were ready to go to nuclear war over Cuba, they were ready to go to nuclear war, and that was that," Robert Kennedy later explained. "So we might as well have the showdown then as six months later."

But privately, Robert Kennedy suggested to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin that if NATO approved the United States would later remove the missiles in Turkey. Would this guarded, hedged, private offer suffice? It did not meet the Soviet terms. The Kennedy brothers were not optimistic.

"It can go either way," President Kennedy said privately. War and peace hung in the balance. The President had not abandoned hope, Robert Kennedy later wrote, but it was a hope, not an expectation. President Kennedy, his brother explained, "obviously did not wish to order the withdrawal of missiles from Turkey under threat from the Soviet Union."

Fortunately, the Soviet Union decided to back down. If NATO superior U.S. nuclear forces and Mr. Khrushchev accepted the public humiliation. For many observers, then and now, it was a great victory for the United States and Mr. Kennedy. Yet the events of that week still raise painful questions: Was the crisis necessary? Was the risk of nuclear war a reasonable price for seeking to remove the missiles through a public confrontation? Should not other tactics—private negotiations—have been tried first? Was Mr. Kennedy's rejection of a summit unwise? Was his refusal to formally trade the Turkish missiles too risky? What would have happened if the Soviet Union, 13 years ago, had proved intransigent and refused to back down, and had chosen war rather than humiliation?

Mr. Bernstein is associate professor of history at Stanford University. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

2 Years After the Arab Oil Embargo, U.S. Self-Sufficiency Remains a Mirage

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Two years after the Arab oil embargo against the United States, this country remains just as vulnerable to another such embargo and perhaps more so.

Despite exhortation from presidents and endless debate in Congress, the "energy independence" first proclaimed as a national objective two years ago by former President Richard Nixon remains a distant goal.

In fact, with the U.S. economy climbing out of recession, government analysts believe that energy consumption and oil imports will resume a long-term upward trend in the closing months of this year and continue it next year, after remaining level for the last two years.

Because Canada has cut back its exports to the United States, the Arab countries now provide an even larger share of this country's oil than they did in 1973. Moreover, that share is expected to grow as total imports rise.

Imported oil remains the "swing" fuel in the U.S. economy, as it was back in 1973. If more production and more jobs in the next few years require more energy, imported oil must satisfy almost all of the additional need.

Only slowly is the customary U.S. profligacy in the use of energy changing. Federal analysts calculate that last year Americans burned 16.6 million barrels of oil daily—1.9 million less than if the pre-embargo consumption trends had continued. But they attribute half of those cutbacks to conservation induced by higher energy prices, and the rest to recession and a mild winter last year, rather than to permanent changes in consumption patterns.

Not a Damn Thing

"We haven't done a damn thing," a high-ranking energy planner said bitterly as he reviewed the two years since the Arab oil embargo. "Anything we have done in the way of conservation was because the market reacted to higher prices—higher OPEC prices."

OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, invoked the embargo against the United States in 1973 in reprimand for American support of Israel in the Arab-Israeli war that year.

Can the United States achieve some kind of energy independence? The answers are not clear.

Against that rather gloomy backdrop, the nation faces a number of vital questions.

Will the growth of energy consumption zoom back to the old rate of 5 per cent a year, driving oil imports up with it? Or will the gradual improvement in automobile gasoline efficiency and other slow, long-term gains in energy conservation hold down the growth rate?

Can other fuels take up the slack for oil? Will higher prices and federal financing for synthetic fuels and such exotic sources of energy as sunshine and earth heat, or heavy federal support for nuclear fuel recycling spur a long-term increase in domestic energy supplies? By 1985 or 1990, could oil imports play a less important role in the U.S. economy and balance of trade?

Can the United States, in other words, achieve some kind of energy independence? The answers are not clear. Much depends on what happens to energy prices, on the vigor of the economy, and on government policy—enactment of tax credits for home insulation, for example, or penalties on gas-guzzling cars.

The public, according to a survey financed by the Federal Energy Administration, is increasingly convinced of the need to save energy. But this is only a survey of sentiment. When it comes to choices that hurt, the public's elected representatives in Congress reject rationing, deliberate shortages, higher fuel taxes and higher prices.

Disappointingly Slow

Even among big companies—the energy consumers who are supposed to be most sensitive to price—conservation has been disappointingly slow, according to Roger Sant of the energy administration.

"They tell me there's a lot of apathy," he said when asked about an energy conservation consulting service for industry set up by the Du Pont Co.

Development of increased domestic energy supplies is proving frustratingly slow—much too slow to contribute to President Ford's goal of reducing oil imports by 2 million barrels a day by 1978.

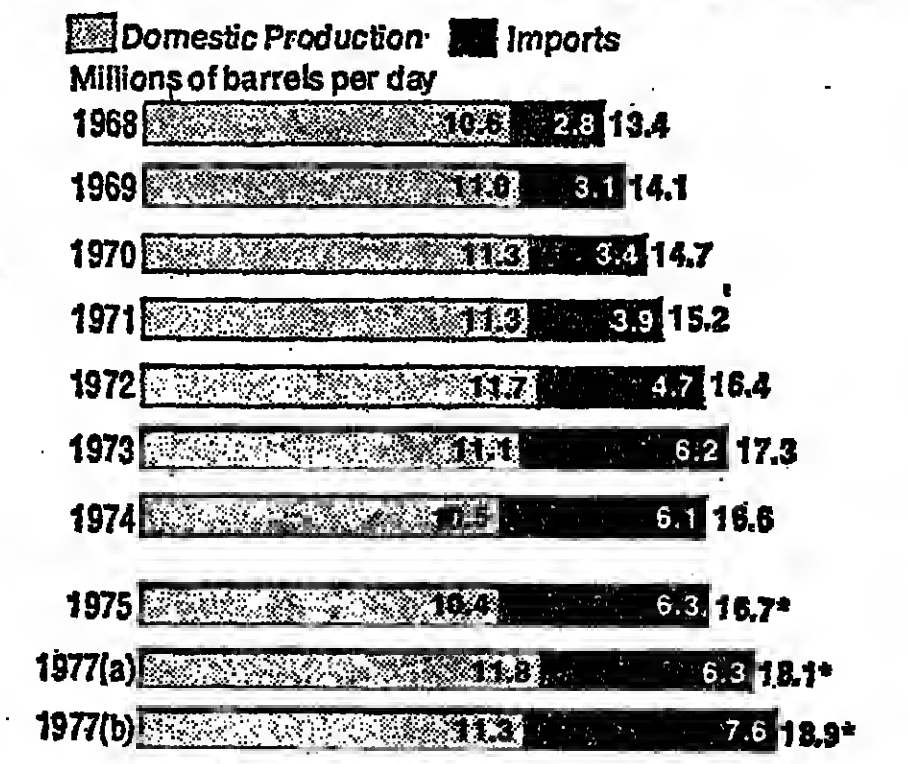
Crude oil production is down from its 1970-72 high of 9.5 million barrels a day to 8.3 million. Natural gas flow has fallen about 11 per cent. Production has dropped because the country's resources are being depleted. Discovery of new oil and gas reserves has fallen behind consumption of known pools.

The big 1973-75 jump in oil prices has triggered much new exploratory drilling and intensified development of known fields. But such processes take several years to come to fruition, say the producers and the Ford administration. Congressional liberals contend that the big oil companies have failed to develop offshore leases as fully as they could have.

Coal, the country's most abundant resource, is proving difficult to shift into high gear. Output has crept up to an expected total of 640 million tons for this year, from 590 million in 1973, but further significant expansion is in doubt.

Development of a new mine requires several years and tens of millions of dollars in

U.S. Oil Supplies—Domestic and Foreign



* Federal Energy Administration projections.
(a) Assumes the President's energy proposals for gradual price decontrol are adopted.
(b) Assumes the continuation of present price controls, the repeal of the \$2 a barrel tariff on imported crude oil and a cold winter.

The New York Times.

investments. The industry says such ventures have been inhibited or delayed by the refusal of Congress to modify clean-air standards and by court decisions in favor of challenges brought by environmentalists.

Thus, the hope of energy planners that coal could become a major source of additional energy remains just that—a hope.

A-Plants Canceled

Electric utilities have scaled back their plans to build new generating stations, including the nuclear power plants that would reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels. The plant cancellations and stretch-outs have resulted from a slowing of growth of electricity consumption—which is no longer expected to double over 10 years—and from the high cost of long-term borrowing.

Nuclear power has doubled in the two years since 1973, but it accounts for only 8 per cent of the electricity the country uses.

The nuclear industry is laboring under several burdens. Costs of plant construction and of fuel have climbed steeply. Develop-

ment of a breeder reactor, which would convert uranium into plutonium fuel even as it produced power, is taking years longer and costing far more than anticipated—a delay that raises doubts about the adequacy and cost of uranium supplies in the 1990s.

Complicating the development of more nuclear power is the unresolved conflict of how to dispose of radioactive wastes. On the one hand, the Ford administration is deeply committed to solving the problem of extracting plutonium fuel from the waste—a program that is behind schedule. Much of the public and members of Congress, on the other hand, are worried about the dangers inherent in such a program.

Over the long term, such alternative sources of energy as shale oil, gasified coal and geothermal, solar and wind energy are clouded by uncertainties of technology and economics. The country's hydroelectric power potential has virtually all been harnessed. Tidal power is a distant, shadowy dream.

On almost all counts, then, the United States' vulnerability to a cutoff of foreign oil is as great as it was when the Arabs halted shipments for five months in the winter of

1973-74. Indeed, some analysts say it is greater, because the country already has cut out some nonessential energy consumption, and belt tightening would be harder a second time than the first.

Vulnerability Grows

"Our vulnerability to another embargo has increased some," says Frank Zarb, administrator of the Federal Energy Administration.

From 2.8 million barrels a day in 1968, oil imports rose to 6.3 million barrels in 1975, then leveled off last year and early this year. By 1977, the

Piping in the British oil

Today Britain receives her first continuous flow of British North Sea oil.

It's from the Forties field.

The first-fruits of an enormous investment of faith, skills and money.

It's yet another 'first' for BP.

Today, British oil starts flowing continuously through the pipeline linking BP's Forties field 110 miles out in the North Sea with the Grangemouth refinery.

An historic day for Britain. And for BP.

It's only one of a number of 'firsts' chalked up by BP in the North Sea over a decade.

BP were first to find North Sea gas and pipe it ashore for British homes.

BP were first to find a major oilfield in the British sector.

BP were first to install four production platforms in less than a year.

Congratulations to British industry on the considerable technical achievement that made this possible and resulted in the last two platforms being built way ahead of schedule.

BP have invested £750 million in the North Sea. An investment in Britain's future that is now bearing its first fruits. By 1977, a quarter of Britain's total oil needs will be met from the Forties field alone, greatly benefiting the country's balance of payments.

What else has all this meant to Britain?

Work for British industry. Of the huge outlay on the capital goods for BP's North Sea programme, the greatest part was spent with British firms.

New, highly skilled labour for Scotland. BP have paid for the training of 1,700 men in a diverse range of engineering skills.

Environmental care. Protecting the environment—on and offshore—was a primary consideration throughout the project. Scottish farmers, fishermen and conservationists all complimented us on the care we took.

Piping in the British oil is an achievement of which BP and their British-led international team can feel proud. Through their advanced technology and engineering skills, BP have won their place in the forefront of offshore operations.



**First in the North Sea
and proud of it.**

Limits to Disclosure

With America indulging itself in the national pastime of not only washing its dirty linen in public, but hanging it, as conspicuously as possible, up to dry, the effects continue to vibrate around the world. The Australian Labor party has joined President Mobutu (who later seems to have repented) in finding CIA men under the bed. And unfortunately, Central Intelligence, like other federal agencies, has engaged in enough suspect activities, with insufficient or no supervision, to make the problem a matter of concern for Congress and the American people—to say nothing of other nations.

Wild charges, and the realization that most of what is alleged has been done by other countries as well, must be accepted as the necessary price for returning such agencies to the advancement of truly national—rather than presidential or bureaucratic—goals.

But while in this area disclosure is essential, there are limits to the extent to which executive activities can be justly laid out before the public. President Ford has been cooperative with Congress and the courts; his White House is certainly not the mist-shrouded, well guarded Transylvanian castle that it began to appear during the Nixon years.

Mr. Ford has testified, on videotape, for the impending trial of Lynette Alice Fromme, charged with attempting to assassinate him. This, both in technique and in fact, is unprecedented: it could be opposed on the grounds that to subpoena the President opens the way for innumerable cases of this kind, that might well interfere in many

ways with the conduct of the presidential office. But it can also be pointed out that there are few cases in which the President has been the eyewitness, as well as the target, of an alleged crime, and live to tell of it. The precedent remains a very narrow one.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, with Mr. Ford's support, is still resolved to preserve the confidentiality of communications between lower and middle-level officials and the policymakers, despite congressional efforts to obtain personal testimony from the former. The material involved, Mr. Kissinger says, can be summarized by the responsible makers of policy; it will not, however, be identified as to personal sources and recommendations within the departments concerned.

This is obviously correct—the fate of the old China hands of State, under Sen. McCarthy's castigations, shows that individual careers can be blighted, information become scarcer and more slanted, and policy itself diverted by the witch-hunting. Rep. Pike, of course, considers that Mr. Kissinger's arguments might lead to cover-ups by the higher-ups. But if the latter are even reasonably candid about the knowledge and recommendations afforded them (and this certainly seems to be true so far with respect to the issues before Mr. Pike's committee), adequate judgment can be passed on them without jeopardizing the lower ranks or limiting their own participation in the policy-making process. Mr. Kissinger says he is not, in this case, claiming "secretarial privilege." But he does make out a good case in law and reason—far better than that put forward by Mr. Pike.

Terror

The self-styled Armed Forces for National Puerto Rican Liberation (FALN) claims "credit" for the nine bombs that exploded early last week at government buildings, business offices and banks in New York, Chicago and Washington.

In telephone calls to news agencies, both a "secret Armenian Army" and the Greek Cypriot underground organization, EOKA-B, claim "credit" for assassinating Turkey's ambassadors to Austria and France within a three-day period.

No Irish Republican Army faction claims "credit" for the London bomb, evidently intended for Conservative MP Hugh Fraser, which instead killed one of the world's leading leukemia specialists, Dr. Gordon Hamilton Fairley. But, the IRA is suspected because its guerrillas have perpetrated many similar outrages in England and Ulster.

"Every politician in this house is at risk, from whatever party," Mr. Fraser told the Commons. "The gravest challenge our constitutional state has faced in its 26 years of history," said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after West Germany's Embassy in Stockholm had been burned out last April in a bombing evidently set off by the Meinhof-Bader terrorist group. But Messrs. Fraser and Schmidt could have vastly extended their warnings.

The fact is that no individual and no constitutional state anywhere is immune from the kind of senseless destruction typified by these acts. Bombs can be easily and cheaply made, guns can be acquired without difficulty, and no authority or

society has yet devised an effective system for preventing warped and crazed individuals and groups from waging campaigns of terror for obscure or discredited goals.

Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon is surely close to the truth when he says the FALN is "about as representative of Puerto Rico as the Symbionese Liberation Army is representative of the United States." Ulster Catholics have repeatedly demonstrated their decisive preference for the moderate Social Democratic and Labor party over any IRA faction. Yet, these discredited groups and others like them can go on planting their bombs in cowardly fashion and mouthing their bogus "liberation" rhetoric.

Most discouraging is the unwillingness of governments and the United Nations to take even those limited steps that might reduce the dimensions of the problem. In this country, the slowness of Congress to act on modest gun-control measures, even after two alleged attempts to assassinate President Ford, is a case in point. The murderous activities of Palestinian terrorists, too numerous to mention, have largely gone unpunished. Last year, with the tide of violence rising in many countries and shortly after an earlier FALN bombing in New York, the UN General Assembly postponed consideration of measures against international terrorism for another year. The item has aroused little interest at the current assembly session.

No one has a solution and few are ready even to make a beginning. Meanwhile, terrorism proliferates.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sakharov Under Fire

A rising tide of unbridled personal attacks against academician Andrei D. Sakharov in the Soviet press must create concern the world over about the fate the Kremlin may have in store for the man who has just been awarded the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize. To read the Soviet press on Dr. Sakharov is to get the impression that Joseph Stalin has come back to life.

Thus Literaturnaya Gazeta, normally one of the more civilized of Soviet publications, accused the Nobel laureate of supporting Nazi and Fascist causes while likening him to a laboratory rat.

Trud calls him a modern Judas and compares the cash award the Nobel Prize carries to the biblical thirty pieces of silver. A group of 73 Soviet academicians—all of whom must certainly know better and three of whom are Nobel Prize winners themselves—have issued a public statement declaring that Dr. Sakharov's activities "are aimed to

undermine peace, peaceful and equal relations between states, and inspire distrust between peoples."

Just as in Stalin's time, the vitriolic campaign against Dr. Sakharov demonstrates the extremes of mendacity and slander of which the Soviet press is capable. Neither the talk about détente nor the provisions of the Helsinki declaration nor the experience of the past years of greatly increased contact with the West seems to have persuaded Moscow of the necessity for civilized debate and of the legitimacy of dissent.

Dr. Sakharov is guilty of one "crime" only: He has dared to think for himself and to reach independent conclusions. But in Moscow that "crime" is intolerable for it threatens the very foundation of the Soviet state where the Communist party claims the right to control the minds of all Soviet citizens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

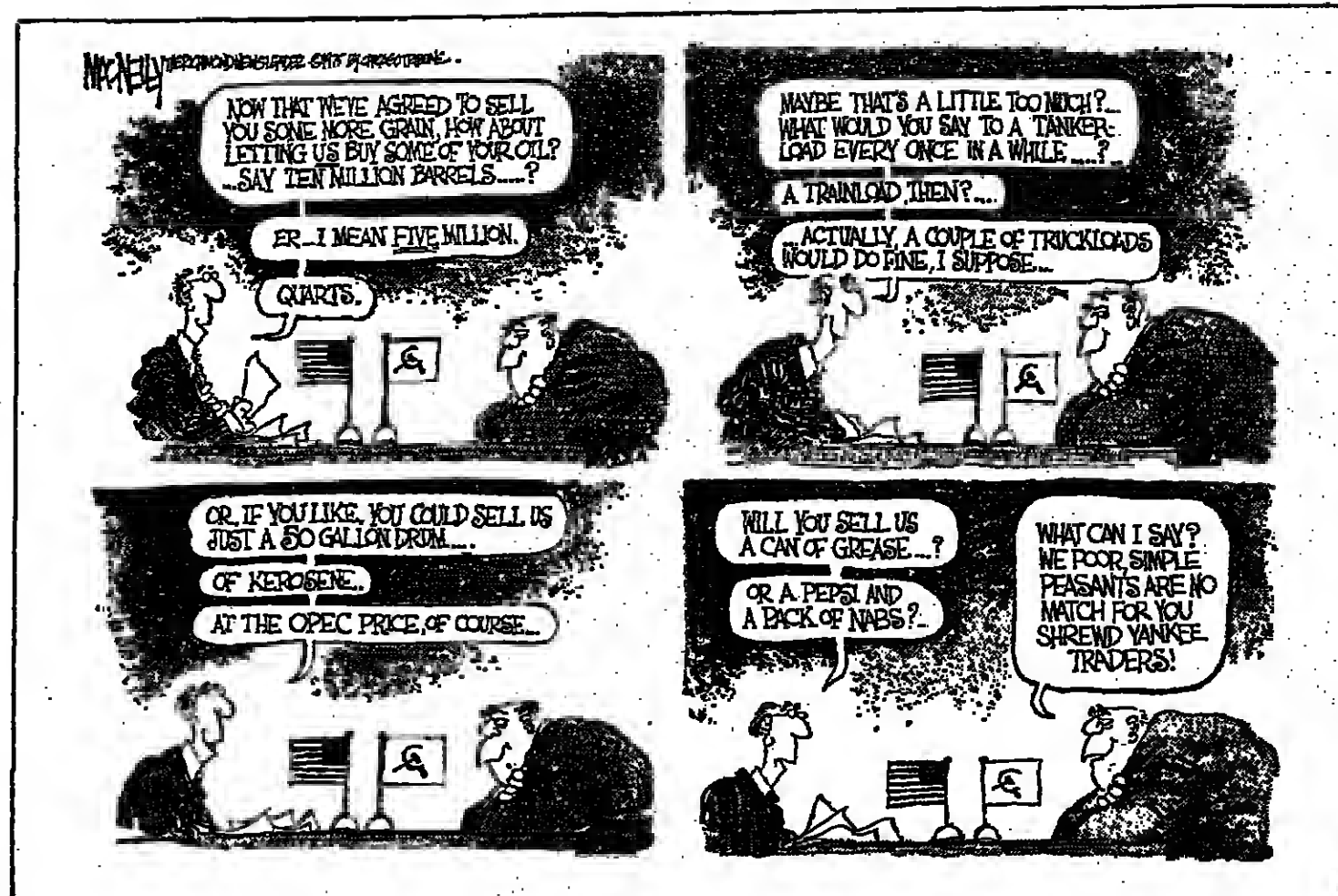
November 3, 1900

WASHINGTON—At the present time the United States has more than 50,000 tons of coal distributed at various points throughout the world for the use of its men-of-war, and this amount will be increased by additions to be made by schooners en route. The largest pile is at Manila, where there are 24,000 tons. There are other piles in Guam and Honolulu.

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1925

PARIS—New statistics prepared by the Prefecture of Police in Paris show that there are now nearly 50,000 citizens of the United States and Canada registered and provided with identity cards. The total number of foreigners in France is given as 2,245,214, of whom 307,000 are Italians, 310,000 Poles, 31,651 Russians, 33,991 Czechs and 20,505 Serbians. In Paris alone, there are 638,000 aliens.



Ford's Limited Vision and N.Y.C.'s Plight

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Ford's handling of New York's financial crisis tells us more about the President than it does about the city. Though he denies that forcing New York to "face the facts" and go into bankruptcy would have a serious influence on the nation's economy, he concedes that the mess in New York is a symbol of a larger financial crisis in the nation, and he insists on stern corrective measures for the government of New York, which he is not prepared to apply to the federal government as a whole.

He has dramatized the problem of fiscal irresponsibility by being tough on the Big Town, and in the process he has been charged with "playing politics" with the crisis, with provoking the old moral and political agrarian and small-town resentments against New York City, and even with stirring up prejudice against the most visible and influential members of the New York community: the bankers, the Jews, the artists, the blacks, and the leaders of the big television networks, newspapers and book-publishing houses.

Maybe this is the effect of his day-after-day attack on the permissiveness and irresponsibility of the political leaders of New York. But this is Nixon talk. It is not really in character with President Ford.

His Vision

The accurate charge against him is quite different, or so it seems here: It is not that he is wicked or conniving, but that he is limited and even lazy in his analysis of the financial dilemma of the republic.

He sees the immediate problem before him in New York, but not the larger problem. He is convinced, and I believe, utterly sincere, in his moralistic and economic proposals for "saving" New York, and in his attacks on New York's generous welfare programs, but he sees the New York crisis only in the narrowest terms.

He has no general philosophy about the nation as a whole. He concentrates on each problem separately and balances the books every day. One day he has to deal with the defense budget, and in his view it has to go up. The next he is confronted by political pressures for \$2.5 billion in military aid for Israel, and, when President Sadat of Egypt comes visiting for \$750 million in economic aid and nuclear reactors for Cairo.

But there is no logical relationship between these decisions, no overall policy or informing sense of priorities for the nation for the coming age, but merely a series of crisis decisions by a very pleasant man who is spending a great deal of his time and energy on greeting prominent visitors, being received in foreign capitals, flying around the country raising money for the Republican party, and worrying about the "threat" of Ronald Reagan next year.

For example, President Ford is worried about the financial generosity and political irresponsibility of New York City, and rightly so. Rockefeller, Lindsay, Carey and Beane have clearly promised more than they can pay out. But the pension and welfare promises of the Congress and executive during the time when Gerald Ford was Republican leader in the House, and since he and Nixon have been in the White House, make New York's promises seem almost modest.

If you think John Lindsay and Abe Beame have been recklessly generous to the pry and retirement benefits of their civil servants in New York, you should look at the pay and retirement benefits of federal employees, which are under the control of President Ford and the Congress.

U.S. Pensions

There are now about two million federal civil and military pensioners. Under the present law, they get an average retire-

ment pay of about \$600 a month. The total cost of this federal retirement system is now almost \$15 billion a year. The law says that their benefits must increase with the cost of living and, on top of this, the Congress, with the approval of Gerald Ford, added a 1-per-cent or "added" benefit.

The effects of this for the future financial stability of the nation are staggering and alarming. For example, if inflation continues at its present rate of 1 per cent a month, and if the present average federal pensioner lives 15 years, the present cost-of-living contracts alone will cost the federal government \$27 billion, and when you add the 1-per-cent "add-on" under present law, that would demand another \$127 billion.

If these figures confuse you, it

would not be surprising. But, to make it a little simpler, take the problem in personal terms. Hastings Keith, who was elected to the 86th Congress from the Twelfth District of Massachusetts and served here for over a decade until he retired a few years ago, illustrates the point.

Under the federal pension system, which he is fighting because he thinks it is outrageously generous and fiscally irresponsible, he now gets \$2,055 a month in pension, and this increases with the rise in the cost of living under the law, plus the 1-per-cent added-on passed by the Congress. "If the present rate of inflation continues," he has said in a careful study, "I will be getting \$18,000 per month in pension benefits by the end of my life expectancy—15 years from now. I will receive a total of

about a quarter of a million dollars more than the cost of living, over my expected life span. "My total payments over the next 15 years under present law will be more than a million dollars, and even if the rate of inflation should drop to one-half of 1 per cent per month, my total benefits over the next 15 years will be about \$670,000."

No doubt, then, there is a fiscal crisis in the nation, a welfare crisis and a budget crisis, but the national crisis of expenditures for arms, welfare and pensions makes the New York crisis seem almost innocent, and President Ford, leading New York and running around the country raising funds for the Republican party and trying to block out Reagan, is not really dealing with the major and frightening financial questions of the nation.

An Imaginary Conversation

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—ENGLISHMAN—"Why are the Americans so pessimistic nowadays? Your situation is paradise compared to Europe's. Yet Europeans—especially the French—are basically less gloomy than you about the future."

"This makes no sense. After all the U.S. depends relatively little on foreign trade. It's only a small percentage of your commerce. Your energy picture is infinitely brighter than ours—even Britain's. You have great resources of oil, coal, nuclear power."

"You are still immensely strong and dynamic. You have moved swiftly toward social progress. The race problem that so long plagued you is impressively starting to wind up. Your society is seeking out intelligent blacks to give them responsible managerial and technological positions."

"The situation on your campuses has improved beyond recognition. Finally, the drug scene is relatively quieter and the hysterical crime wave is becoming less ferocious."

Counter View

AMERICAN—"Yes, but. Our national psyche was deeply jarred by Vietnam, our first lost war and our dirtiest. Watergate completed the blow to our ethical self-deceptions. All this prepared the country badly for present state of uneasiness and depression."

"Maybe the percentage of foreign trade seems unimportant. But it's vital to financing allied defenses. Meanwhile our gods have been failing. God number one, Wall Street, isn't yet back on his pedestal. God number two, the automobile, hasn't adjusted to fuel-poor modern times. Now New York goes down the drain. Americans have lost confidence. Everyone seems to dislike us."

ENGLISHMAN—"Anti-Americanism is only envy. If it didn't exist you'd have reason to worry about your world position. You might as well be philosophical. It goes with being a superpower. In our heyday we weren't liked either. Only afterward did people realize that what they took to be British arrogance had only been British boredom."

FRENCHMAN—"What puzzles us in France is that politics doesn't seem to be a very high-level game in America. Your ambitious young men prefer the laid-

der of big business, wealth and power. Naturally there are exceptions: Roosevelt, Kennedy, Rockefeller."

"But you have nothing like our grander schools—particularly the national school of administration—to prepare a young elite for public service. Even Britain, although it's a mess, still teaches a tradition of public service. And the British have shown everyone the value of maintaining effective liaison between university faculties and government."

GERMAN—"One thing we don't understand is your reluctance to do what you say you're doing. Take détente. You have moved into the lead there—at any rate in words. You have stolen our own Ostpolitik. But what are you doing with it?"

"You have excluded Russia from Middle East peace negotiations. You keep using China to upset the Soviets and Indians. You backed Franco and oppose even anti-Moscow Communists in Italy. You talk peace and arm for war."

AMERICAN—"That's nothing new. Read George Washington. His advice, in his farewell address, was to do precisely what you say. Remember? 'To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace.'"

The Italians

ITALIAN—"Very Venetian. The Commonwealth of Venice in their army had this inscription:—

"Happy is the city which in time of peace thinks of war. But you Americans, are you so ready? You have become so accustomed to illusions that sometimes you mistake them for reality. That was why Vietnam and Watergate were such shocks."

FRENCHMAN—"My dear colleague, all we tired Europeans know that the American lives in a world where fantasy is more real than reality. That is why the Americans are our leaders."

RUSSIAN—"Here you have placed your finger on the crux. We negotiate with Washington. But do we believe they are sincere? For both sides—let us be honest—the SALT talks are a smoke-screen. They cover preparations for a time of turmoil facing Europe. I know what Moscow might do if conditions of civil war should arise in Western Europe. Could you presume what Washington would do?"

"I am obviously not a partisan of the order of things existing in the West. What I am afraid of as a Soviet patriot, however, is that—confronted with a Vietnam-like situation in Europe—America might react. And I fear the first shots would come from America's side. I await with interest your reactions."

Tribute to Strauss

Those who have not yet visited Vienna this year should hasten to do so in order to attend some of the festivities celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Johann Strauss, "The Waltz King." The Austrian Ministry of Culture has assembled a truly remarkable exhibition of manuscripts, paintings, photographs, and Strauss's personal belongings, which is in the grand entrance-hall of the beautiful City Hall.

Included are the original manuscript of "Die Fledermaus," the most beautiful and popular of all operettas, and of other well known works; also his violin, piano and a specially built harmonium with pipes and percussion.

There have been special Strauss concerts in the courtyard of the City Hall and on the square facing it, in the City Park and in other parts of the city, often accompanied by audience dancing. And during the spring Vienna Festival, almost all of the concerts included one of the beloved waltzes.

The Ministry of Culture also opened some of the many beautiful baroque palaces, former "town houses" of the nobility, to the public during the summer

for evening concerts by Vienna artists. Evening tours of Schönbrunn Palace were also arranged with concerts following. The number of beautiful palaces in Vienna seems almost endless and it is architecturally surely the most beautiful of cities.

Strauss's music classifies as semi-classical, but his music has always been beloved by the great composers, as well as by the public. He was a close friend of Brahms, who expressed admiration for his music. The beauty

and grace prove that music does not have to be technically involved in order to be artistic. Surely the most famous and beloved music ever composed is "The Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz" and when one assumes the great men who have contributed most to humanity, it might be wiser to call him greatest who has brought the world the most happiness, and that man is surely Johann Strauss.

DOUGLAS S. GARE
Vienna

A Difference Between N.Y.C., Zaire

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Old Hubert H. ratio is, they say, running for president again, and, even with only 21 per cent of the vote in the preference poll, is probably the leading contender. So once more we need to fasten our seat belts and anticipate a protracted period of turbulence as reasonable thought is buffeted by the Senator's antique liberalism, the most characteristic of which is populist illogic. Like the other day, when he said: "No one cast of foreign aid to Zaire (the Congo) as long as no money is voted for New York City. What's wrong with that statement?"

It's like the one about, How come we voted aid to Lockheed? If you say: If we help A, why should we not help B, it is required by the laws of logic that A and B be generally identical or at least similar; and that it be generally conceded that helping A was a good idea in the first place. I have previously divulged the difference between Lockheed and New York City, giving also the reasons why the Democrats who prevailed in the House of Representatives in the making of Lockheed made a mistake in doing so. It is now required that we explain to what aid to Zaire aid to New York City.

An Explanation

1. The purpose of foreign aid is to help backward states victimized by the vicissitudes of history, or industrialized states laid waste by war, to effect modernization, usually through industrialization. New York escaped colonization 130 years ago and has not yet been bombed.

2. A second purpose of foreign aid is to appeal to a people, or to a government, for assistance and for cooperation in matters of common concern. Broadly speaking, in the past generation, the has meant appealing to a country to side with us in resisting Communist exploitation and colonization. Zaire has behaved imperfectly in these matters, and is dead in its votes in the United Nations most menacingly. It has rejected Communist colonization, which is a contributing to the stability of the world and to the prospects for the Congolese people.

Paraphrasing, Sen. Humphrey is an old hand at threatening Zaire. Two years ago, he said word through our ambassador to the United Nations that if Zaire cut off relations with James Zaire would be cut off by the Senate without a clerk Zaire went ahead anyway, and the Senate, blushing, went ahead with its aid anyway. New York City, although its record of friendship for the rest of America is not yet in danger of being colonized by the Communists.

3. The purpose of giving aid is to help, not to hurt. One does not give alcohol to an alcoholic one is seeking to help. It is a general conviction of those of us opposed to federal aid that New York City has got to work its way out of its own problems; cold turkey is the phrase best used.

Assuming that \$5 billion could be doctored from the air over our heads, it would still be open question whether \$5 billion aid would hurt or help the city strategically. Obviously it would help in the short run, but it is not the short run that aid is supposed to be concerned with; barring flood or famine.

If New York really needs to do something about its finances, then it is going to have to wrestle with economic reality, rather than promenade happily through the pastures of Utopia. As it happens, the money proposed for New York City is money taken from the pockets of a lot of Americans who don't live in New York City—politicians, firemen, and teachers, and cabdrivers, and nurses, and pensioners—who have problems of their own. One of their problems, though they perceive this only dimly, is Hubert Horatio Humphrey.

Uromarket

Fixed-Income Securities Flourish As Economic Skepticism Persists

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, Nov. 2 (RE)—Declining short-term interest rates and rising doubts about whether long-awaited economic recovery is in fact about to take place are fueling the demand for fixed-income securities. The report from Washington of the index of "leading" indicators—those movements that foreshadow the overall direction of the U.S. economy—fell 0.9 percent, the first decline in seven months.

An official comment on that report emphasized that the figure was preliminary, subject to revision, and that one of the report's purposes was to provide a "snapshot" of the economy, not to make a forecast.

The Federal Reserve Board's report to a relatively tight money policy in the face of the June 1975 report has a number of analysts questioning whether the U.S. economy is in a state of recovery. Despite the Fed's easing of its reins, the money supply has continued to grow at a rate of 15.5 percent since mid-June.

GNP increases were bright spots, of course. The U.S. gross national product shot up at an 11.2 percent annual rate in the third quarter. But the doubters, actually a minority, point to the fact that the recovery is the result of business and industry bringing their levels of inventory back to normal after the excessively steep cuts in their inventory building, the fact that the recovery has been so uneven, and the fact that it is likely to go unrelentingly as other evidence that the recovery is in progress. On this

score, the rate of consumer spending or business borrowing still show no signs that the recovery has begun.

If the doubters are correct, it will be bad news for Western Europe and Japan, which are looking for an upturn in the United States to create new demand for their exports. But even this assumption is open to question. The latest Hudson Letter, for example, notes that since West German exports to the United States "represent only around 7 percent of Germany's total exports, no American upturn—no matter how vigorous—will make a decisive difference to Germany."

Arnold Simkin, senior European economist for consultants Lionel D. Edie & Co., frets that West Germany's problem is becoming a demographic one, with too large a population over 50 years of age and too few new families. Thus, the Bundesbank's continued easing of monetary conditions at home has simply led to a stable increase in the rate of personal savings rather than the intended increase in consumer buying.

The savings ratio in West Germany has risen from 14.8 percent in 1974 to 16.5 percent at present.

Foreign Workers

In addition, the public-sector deficits in West Germany and France are running up this year to get their economies moving focus very heavily on construction. But in both countries most of the labor in this sector is foreign, which means that a good part of this increased spending is being siphoned out of the domestic economy and is being exported in the form of payments to the workers' families in Turkey, Portugal, Yugoslavia and North Africa.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Nov. 2	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity Index	\$82,116,000	\$82,462,000	\$75,624,000	
*Current in cir			200.2	
*Total loans	\$122,019,000	\$122,816,000	\$131,756,000	
*Total prod. (tons)	2,040,000	2,108,000	2,850,000	
Auto production	157,100	163,700	195,250	
Auto prod. (bbls)	8,337,000	8,277,000	8,650,000	
Flight car. (bbls)	480,289	480,289	555,224	
*Elec. Pwr. (Kw-hr)	34,502,000	35,048,000	34,027,000	
Bus. failures	195	213	193	

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Sept.	Prior Month	1974
Employed	85,418,000	85,352,000	84,402,000
Unemployed	7,773,000	7,794,000	5,303,000
Ind. Prod.	116.2	114.0	125.6
*Personal income	\$1,270,000,000	\$1,255,900,000	\$1,178,000,000
*Money supply	\$294,600,000	\$294,400,000	\$280,700,000
*Consumer price	163.8	162.8	151.7
*Construction	157	208	187
*Exports	\$9,165,000	\$8,886,000	\$8,399,000
*Imports	\$1,888,600	\$7,941,000	\$8,694,000
*Mfrs. inventories	\$146,342,000	\$147,109,000	\$137,727,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumer's price index based on 1967=100 and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board's index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Seasonally adjusted.
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Against this background, a number of analysts are concluding that the recovery from the worst slump since the end of World War II is going to be more difficult than anticipated and that, if anything, credit conditions are more likely to be eased further in the immediate future to add more stimulus rather than, according to the conventional scenario, be tightened to counter inflationary tendencies as the economies pick up.

There are two conclusions to be drawn from this analysis:

- * Interest rates will be driven lower than had previously been

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6.)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Doubts Siphon Joy From a Bumper Season

By Thomas E. Mullane

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT)—There should be increasing joy spreading across the land at this salubrious time of the year, with a bumper harvest bulging store shelves, the nation clearly emerging from the dark woods of its recent nerve-racking recession and both inflation and interest rates edging lower.

But, where is the elation? Certainly not in New York, Washington or the financial markets, in some parts of the banking and business world or in the many areas of the country still afflicted with high unemployment, fiscal problems and other tensions.

Only two weeks ago there was a measure of pleasure, surprise and rising hope in the economic world where the government's report on economic activity during the year's third quarter showed a much more robust performance than even the most bullish forecasters had anticipated. Now that the data have been analyzed more thoroughly, in conjunction with some subsequent statistics, there is considerable skepticism over the continued vigor of the recovery at this fast pace.

Nothing has surfaced, however, to suggest that the economic rebound will be short-lived. What does seem apparent is that the big third quarter was something of an aberration that will be scaled down considerably in subsequent periods.

There has also been the further dampening influence of the on-going battle in Washington over anything, should be done to help avert a New York City from its fiscal distress, and the ultimate effect on the whole economy from federal action—or inaction—on the problems of the nation's largest city.

Almost lost at all the attention

being accorded New York's crisis recently has been the need for action on energy policy and a few unsettling straws in the economic winds that bear watching.

The government's index of leading economic indicators, for instance, showed a decline in September for the first time in seven months—and the decline was fairly substantial at 0.9 percent. Of course, it might subse-

quently be revised upward, as was the August figure, but it may be foretelling a slower general business pace than the 17-percent gain (11.2 percent in "real" noninflationary terms) that occurred in the gross national product during the July-September period. Perhaps the major factor in that achievement was the halt in heavy inventory liquidation. An area that has been much

weaker than normally expected in an economic recovery period has been the trend in housing activity. In the previous five recessions, housing starts averaged 1.53 million units nine months after the cyclical contraction had reached bottom. It is not yet nine months since the trough of the latest recession, but housing starts are only at a 1.2 million annual rate and there is not much hope that they will pick up to any major extent during the next year, chiefly because of the sluggishness in the construction of multifamily dwellings. There is a heavy surplus of high-priced apartments and condominiums.

While rising auto sales have continued as a stand-out in the current economic scene, there is no assurance that they will be long sustained at their third-quarter gains of 22 percent over last year. Despite its optimism that next year's sales will run between 12 and 19 percent ahead of the expected volume for this year, the auto industry recently indicated November production would be scaled down by 2.4 percent from last year's rate.

The recent level of retail sales at several of the major chain stores has also been somewhat disappointing, with gains of only 1.2 and 1.5 percent last month over last year's volume at the two largest national chains.

Consumers are apparently remaining cautious in their buying attitudes, despite recent surveys that indicated rising confidence. Another reflection of that conservatism may be the recent increase in savings at thrift institutions.

But, to be sure, there has been some good news lately—the further dip in the prime rate to 7 1/2 percent and the drop of 0.5 percent in farm prices last month.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT)—Investors last week tried to ascertain how a default by New York City might affect the value of their stocks and bonds and so the atmosphere of the financial markets was sober and a bit apprehensive but not at all panicky. Trading quieted down as many simply put off any decision to buy or sell until the outlook became clearer.

On Tuesday, stock prices rose rather sharply as speculation grew that the Ford administration might soften its stand against financial aid for New York, averting a default and whatever effects bankruptcy might cause throughout the economy.

On Wednesday, however, President Ford delivered his "no bailout" speech in Washington and the stock market immediately gave up the ground it had gained the day before. On Thursday and Friday, the market drifted aimlessly and the Dow Jones industrial average ended the week at 836.04, down 4.48.

Interest rates continued to move lower, calming both the equity and credit markets as the Federal Reserve made sure to inject reserves into the banking system. Three-month Treasury bills traded at the 5.50-percent level on Friday, the lowest since mid-June. Earlier in the week, the Treasury sold seven-year notes that provided investors with a 7.52-percent yield and bonds that returned 8.23 percent. Both yields were perhaps 20-100ths of a percentage point below what they would have been a week earlier.

Interest rates on tax-exempt municipal bonds, however, moved upward. Some dealers were bidding 25 cents on the dollar for long-term New York City bonds and interest rates on even the highest grade tax-exempt bond issues rose about 15-100ths of a percentage point.

By Friday afternoon, securities dealers were beginning to sound convinced that the markets had already reacted about as much as was likely. The uncertainty may linger but it should not intensify or cause a major market setback, several brokers and investment analysts asserted late in the week.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (Fri.)—Weekly Over-the-counter trading showed the heavy loss of 2 points in the Dow Jones Industrial Average from the previous week's last prices. All markets supplied by the Associated Press. Prices of securities are not actual transactions but are indicative of prices at which securities could be sold. Prices of securities could be sold. Prices of securities could be sold.	Sales in New York High Low Last	Chg.		
Am. Express	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Intl. Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Overseas	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Sav. & Loan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Transp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Waterways	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. X-Ray	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Silver	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Gold	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Platinum	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Palladium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Rhodium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Iridium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Osmium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Vanadium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Manganese	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Chromium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cobalt	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Molybdenum	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Selenium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tellurium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Bismuth	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Antimony	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Arsenic	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cadmium	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Mercury	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Zinc Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Lead Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Copper Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Nickel Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tin Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Silver Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Gold Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Platinum Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Palladium Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Rhodium Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Iridium Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Osmium Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Vanadium Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Am. Selenium Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tellurium Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Bismuth Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Antimony Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Arsenic Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cadmium Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Mercury Oxide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Zinc Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Lead Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Copper Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Nickel Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tin Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Silver Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Gold Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Platinum Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Palladium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Rhodium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Iridium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Osmium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Vanadium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Manganese Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Chromium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cobalt Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Molybdenum Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Selenium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tellurium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Am. Arsenic Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cadmium Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Mercury Sulfide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Am. Silver Selenide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Gold Selenide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Platinum Selenide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Palladium Selenide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Am. Arsenic Selenide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cadmium Selenide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Mercury Selenide	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Zinc Telluride	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Lead Telluride	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Am. Cadmium Telluride	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Mercury Telluride	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Zinc Sulfate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Am. Copper Sulfate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Am. Arsenic Sulfate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cadmium Sulfate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Mercury Sulfate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Zinc Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Lead Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Copper Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Nickel Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tin Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Silver Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Gold Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Platinum Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Palladium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Rhodium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Iridium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Osmium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Vanadium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Manganese Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Chromium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cobalt Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Molybdenum Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Selenium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tellurium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Bismuth Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Antimony Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Arsenic Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cadmium Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Mercury Nitrate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Zinc Phosphate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Lead Phosphate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Copper Phosphate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Am. Cobalt Silicate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Steelers End Bengals' Unbeaten Streak

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Terry Bradshaw threw touchdown passes of 37 and 26 yards to an uncovered Lynn Swann and safety Mike Wagner made two key fourth-quarter interceptions to pace the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 30-24 victory over the previously undefeated Cincinnati Bengals today.

The outcome left the American Conference teams tied for the Central Division title with 6-1 records in the National Football League.

The Steelers had to put down a fourth-quarter rally by Cincinnati to escape with the victory. Trailing 23-3, going into the final period, Ken Anderson brought the Bengals to within 23-17 on touchdown passes of 24 yards to Charlie Joiner and three yards to Essex Johnson.

But two Cincinnati attempts in the period for scores were stopped on pass interceptions by Wagner.

Midway through the period, Wagner picked off a long pass intended for Isaac Curtis and then four minutes later grabbed another Anderson aerial and returned it 56 yards to the Cincinnati 18.

Three plays later, Bradshaw crashed over from one yard out to lift the Steelers to a 30-17 lead.

Vikings 23, Packers 17

At Green Bay, Wis., Fran Tarkenton passed for 285 yards and three touchdowns, two of them in the fourth quarter, to bring unbeaten Minnesota back from a third-period deficit to a 23-17 victory over the Packers.

Tarkenton hit his first seven passes and 24 of 30 attempts for 285 yards, including the Vikings' longest 17-14 in the third period, with a 19-yard pass to John Gilliam four minutes into the final quarter and then tossed the clincher six minutes later when he hit Chuck Foreman on a 10-yard scoring pass.

The victory was Minnesota's seventh without a loss and kept the Vikings well in the lead in the National Conference Central Division. Green Bay is now 1-6.

The Packers played the Vikings at near-even terms until the pass to Gilliam. At that point, Minnesota's defense started asserting itself and the Vikings harassed Packers quarterback Joe. Backsacking him three times, and causing him to throw three interceptions in the final period.

Tarkenton hit six straight passes for 67 yards the first time Minnesota got the ball and the final loss for a TD went five yards to tight end Stu Vohlt. The Packers came right back, however, to march 37 yards and tie it on Barry Smith's three-yard run and then drove 47 yards to go ahead on Joe Danowski's 23-yard field goal early in the second period.

Ed Marinaro gave the Vikings the half-time lead on a two-yard run but, Green Bay, went ahead again midway through the third period, leading 68-63 yards, with Earl Huntley's run on a seven-yard touchdown pass.

Bill 24, Jets 23

At New York, Joe Ferguson teamed with C. J. Simpson on a 64-yard touchdown pass after a coin-toss call by New York coach Charles. Winner to rally Buffalo to a 24-23 victory over the Jets. Ferguson's third touchdown pass of the game came

after Winner decided to pass up a field-goal attempt at the Buffalo 20 and John Riggins was stopped on a fourth-and-one.

Ferguson earlier threw touchdown passes on 11 yards to Jim Braxton and 25 to Jo Hill. Simpson moved into fourth place on the all-time rushing list ahead of Leroy Kelly. He gained 108 yards to reach 7,335 for his career and has achieved 1,019 in seven games this season, the fourth successive year he has surpassed 1,000 yards.

Joe Namath had two touchdowns and Pat Leavy kicked three long field goals for the Jets, who wasted a 23-17 lead as they suffered their fourth straight loss and fifth in seven games.

Buffalo ended a two-game losing streak with its fifth victory of the season.

Dolphins 44, Bears 13

At Chicago, Bob Griese riddled the Bears' defense with 13 completions for 285 yards, including three touchdowns, to lead Miami to a 44-13 victory. The Miami straight triumph kept the Dolphins in first place in the American Conference's Eastern Division, one game ahead of Buffalo.

Griese, throwing for his third highest total yardage in nine years in the league, connected with Nat Moore on a 70-yard touchdown pass to Fred Solomon on a 59-yard scoring throw and to Earl Balouch on a 20-yard TD.

Norm Morrell came in for five plays in the last quarter and on the last one he hit Howard Twilley for 29 yards and the Dolphins' last touchdown.

Oaks 21, Browns 7

At Baltimore, quarterback Bert Jones threw for two touchdowns and led the Colts' rushers Sunday as Baltimore snapped a 13-game home field losing streak by beating the Browns 21-7. The Colts, 3-4, hadn't won a game at home since the last game of the 1973 season when they edged New England. Cleveland had not lost a game in Baltimore in seven contests since 1955.

Jones provided virtually all of the Baltimore offense, completing 16 of 21 passes for 163 yards and scampering for another 49 yards.

Saints 23, Falcons 7

At New Orleans, Archie Manning engineered a 17-play, 285-yard drive, including a 71-yard touchdown pass, to lead the Saints to a 23-7 victory over the Atlanta Falcons in their first game under interim head coach Ernie Hefferle. Hefferle was named to pilot the Saints five days ago to replace the fired John North.

Running back Mike Strachan ran three yards for the Saints' first touchdown, in the second quarter, and Rich Securo kicked three field goals, from 36, 47 and 25 yards. Strachan carried the ball 27 times for 109 yards, one touchdown and seven first downs.

Oilers 17, Chiefs 13

At Kansas City, Dan Pastorini passed for touchdowns of 77 and 57 yards to Ken Burrough to lead once-beaten Houston to a 17-13 victory over the Chiefs. The victory, the Oilers' fourth straight, lifted Houston to a 6-1 record and into a three-way tie with Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for the lead in the AFC Central Division.

Free safety Bob Atkins saved the game for the Oilers with 4:33

remaining when he intercepted a Mike Livingston pass at the Houston four and returned it 70 yards after Kansas City had driven to the Oilers' five. Middle guard Curly Culp ended Kansas City's last hopes when he recovered a Livingston fumble at the Houston 20 with 1:11 remaining.

Cardinals 24, Pats 17

At St. Louis, Terry Metcalf scored three touchdowns on two short runs and a 68-yard punt return to lead the Cardinals to a 24-17 victory over New England. The Cardinals were trailing for most of the game until Metcalf's final two touchdowns in the fourth quarter.

Mel Gray set up the winning score with a 27-yard punt return to the New England 23. The Patriots attempted to punt away from Metcalf after he shocked them with his long score in the second quarter.

Giants Top Chargers

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Coach Bill Arnsparger was the first to admit that the New York Giants' 35-24 victory over the San Diego Chargers yesterday wasn't a pretty victory, but did it have to be a horror show that resembled something like "Frankenstein Meets Dracula"?

In gaining their third triumph

against four defeats, the Giants escaped the rut into which they had plummeted the last two seasons when they won only two games each season. They even gave Arnsparger his largest margin of victory in his year and a half as coach of the unpredictable Giants.

Even in victory New York was unpredictable because it let the Chargers do things they weren't supposed to be able to do.

The Giants, of course, were favored to beat the Chargers, who hadn't won in their previous six games, in ranking as one of the National Football League's worst teams, the Chargers had averaged only six points and 181 yards a game. They had scored only four touchdowns.

But in this one, they amassed 349 yards, 182 on the ground and 167 in the air, which was precisely 100 more than they had been averaging. They also scored enough points to hold a 21-21 tie until late in the third quarter.

Then the Giants shot in front on Craig Morton's screen pass to Bob Tucker that covered 47 yards and they clinched the victory late in the fourth quarter when Ron Johnson finished a 64-yard drive by bursting one yard through right tackle.

Notre Dame, as Usual, Is Too Strong for Navy

By Steve Cady

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 2 (UPI)—Even in its drydock years, Notre Dame's football team always seems to find a way to beat Navy.

The Irish did it again yesterday, this time 31-10, by using such exotic scoring maneuvers as blocked punts and intercepted passes after Navy dominated the early action.

Notre Dame, faced with the prospect of losing its third consecutive home game, for the first time in 15 years, averted that fate largely because of the sophomores

in its lineup. They accounted for all the points their young team put on the board.

The critical play, the one that made Navy a loser against Notre Dame for the 13th straight year in a thrilling defensive game, occurred early in the fourth period. It happened because the Irish, having bailed to within 17-10 with a third-period touchdown, elected to fake a punt and try a fourth-down pass.

Jeff Watson, a 255-pound defensive tackle, intercepted the deep pass, blocked the punt and ran it back 53 yards for a touchdown. That's the way Notre Dame was forced



ON THE LOOSE—Kansas State defensive end Vic Chandler watches the football after he knocked it away from Kansas University quarterback Nolan Cromwell. Kansas State recovered ball in its end zone for touchback.

to get the job done as it was held to only one first down by rushing.

Another intercepted pass led to the final Irish touchdown, scored by Al Hunter on a five-yard run. Like Weston, Hunter is a sophomore.

So are Ross Browner, who blocked a Navy punt late in the first period and chased it 27 yards into the end zone for the first touchdown. Ken MacAfee, who scored on a 23-yard pass, Joe Montana, the quarterback, who threw the pass, and Dave Reeve, who kicked four extra points and a 35-yard field goal.

"If these guys were a year or two older, a Notre Dame subway alumni said, 'we'd be undefeated and No. 1 in the country'."

Instead, the rebuilding Irish are now 6-3 and may have to settle for a minor post-season game such as the Liberty Bowl instead of getting a major bowl bid for the sixth straight year.

In South Bend, a 6-2 record has the makings of a disappointing season. And losing at home on consecutive weekends would have been a sacrilege worse than questioning the infallibility of the Pope. Thanks to its ripening sophomores, and rugged defensive work, coach Dan Devine's squad kept the crowd appeased.

"I think we'd be an attractive bowl team right now," Devine said afterwards.

Air Force 23, Army 3

At Air Force Academy, Colo., Dave Lawson kicked four field goals to surpass the national kick-scoring record as he propelled the Air Force to its first victory in its last 12 games, a 23-3 rout of Army.

Lawson also had three extra points. His 15 points gave him 224 for his career, eclipsing the NCAA career scoring record for a kicker of 212 points held by Arkansas' Bill McClard.

Air Force quarterback Mike Worden ran for one touchdown and passed for another as Air Force dominated the game, converting four Army turnovers into scores. Army's only score came on the game's first possession.

At Columbus, Ohio, Pete Johnson, the nation's leading scorer, redeemed himself in three minutes of the fourth quarter as he scored the fourth quarter with a 24-14 Big 10 victory over Indiana. Johnson wrapped up the triumph by running one yard with less than seven minutes to play, insuring the unbeaten Buckeyes' eighth straight overall and fifth straight conference victory.

Minutes earlier, as an Ohio Stadium sellout crowd of 80,000 sat stunned, the 245-pound junior fumbled a 100-yard one-foot line. Sophomore linebacker Craig Brinkman recovered for Indiana.

Miss. 17, LSU 13

At Jackson, Miss., tailback Michael Sweet went over with a 16-yard pass from quarterback Kim Ellis with 42 seconds remaining to give the University of Mississippi a 17-13 victory over Louisiana State in a Southeastern Conference game.

Purdue 20, Mich. State 10

At West Lafayette, Ind., Purdue running backs Scott Dierking and Mike Pruitt combined for 269 yards and two touchdowns as the Boilermakers upset Michigan State, 20-10, in a Big 10 Conference game.

Mich. 28, Minn. 21

At Minneapolis, Michigan, broke a tie midway through the fourth quarter when tailback Gordon Bell ran 23 yards for a touchdown to send the Wolverines to a 28-21 Big 10 victory over Minnesota.

Okla. 27, Okla. St. 7

At Stillwater, Okla., senior

Battle for Rose Bowl Berth USC, UCLA Losses Upset College Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Pacific-Rio Conference race used to be a private affair between cross-town rivals Southern California and UCLA. But California and Washington, a couple of upstarts from the north, turned the battle for the host spot in the Rose Bowl into a five-way scramble with a pair of stunning upsets yesterday.

Quarterback Joe Roth passed for 244 yards and two touchdowns, running star Chuck Muncie accounted for more than 300 yards and Steve Rivera caught nine passes to lead California past fourth-ranked Southern California, 28-14, at Berkeley, Calif. It was the first loss for Southern Cal in 18 games and its first in 23 conference contests.

California never trailed in the game as Jeff Moyer's backline of Southern Cal quarterback Vince Evans just short of the Bears' goal line in the final minute of the first half kept the score at 7-7, stopping a Trojan drive which went 45 yards.

Muncie, despite a sprained ankle in the third period, rushed for 143 yards in 18 carries and also caught five passes for 62 yards. USC's Ricky Bell picked up 121 yards in 27 carries.

But 13th-ranked UCLA missed its chance to take the lead in the conference by dropping a 17-13 decision at Washington. Ronin East, a foot-5, 250-pound running back, lumbered for 169 yards and James Anderson scored two touchdowns to lead the Huskies in Los Angeles.

The upsets, plus Stanford's 28-22 triumph over Oregon State, put California on top in the Pacific with a 4-1 won-lost record, but a half-game back at 3-1 are Southern Cal, UCLA, Washington and Stanford.

Southern Cal's loss was the only upset among the top 10, although some of the ranked clubs had to struggle to survive.

Stanford 28, Oregon State 22

At Corvallis, Ore., Stanford scored 28 points in the first half, then held off a rally by surprise Oregon State to 28-22 Pacific-Eight Conference victory. Dee Andros, following the game, resigned as Oregon State head football coach.

A crowd of 12,800 watched the Beavers, winless in eight starts this year, completely dominate the second half against the heavily-favored Cardinals. But Oregon State was unable to move the ball on its last two possessions.

Ohio State 24, Indiana 14

At Columbus, Ohio, Pete Johnson, the nation's leading scorer, redeemed himself in three minutes of the fourth quarter as he scored the fourth quarter with a 24-14 Big 10 victory over Indiana. Johnson wrapped up the triumph by running one yard with less than seven minutes to play, insuring the unbeaten Buckeyes' eighth straight overall and fifth straight conference victory.

Minutes earlier, as an Ohio Stadium sellout crowd of 80,000 sat stunned, the 245-pound junior fumbled a 100-yard one-foot line. Sophomore linebacker Craig Brinkman recovered for Indiana.

At Ames, Iowa, quarterback David Williams threw for one touchdown and directed two 59-yard drives in the second half to give Colorado a come-from-behind 28-27 Big Eight Conference victory over Iowa State.

Penn State 15, Maryland 13

At College Park, Md., Mike Sophko of Maryland missed a 43-yard field goal with 15 seconds left in the game and Penn State salvaged a 15-13 victory. Ninth-ranked Penn State, which saw Maryland rally to wipe out its 13-0 first-quarter lead, went ahead again with 7:34 remaining in the fourth quarter on a 40-yard field goal by Chris Bahr, his third of the contest in five attempts.

At Dallas, eighth-ranked Texas, stunned by early adversity, beat Southern Methodist on fullback Earl Campbell's bruising runs and three field goals by freshman Russell Erbelein to charge into the Southwest Conference lead with a 30-23 victory. Texas is now 7-1 and 4-0 in SWC play.

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quarterback Steve Davis went for two touchdowns and a fullback

toled Missouri with a fake punt play that John O'Leary ran 40 yards for a touchdown and Vince Ferragamo threw three scoring

passes as the third-ranked Corn

conference scored a 50-7 Big Eight

conference victory. O'Leary's

game-breaking run against 12th-

ranked Missouri came in the final

seconds of the first half. It came

just after the Tigers had closed

Nebraska's lead to 10-7 on a 42-

yard, nine-play drive aided by

pass interference. Tony Galbreath

dived over from the one for the

score that briefly made it close.

On the ensuing drive, Nebraska

was faced with a fourth down at

the Missouri 40. Randy Leftmann

went back to kick, but the ball

was muffed short to Tony Davis,

who took it between his legs

to O'Leary. O'Leary pretended

to block and set sail to the left.

Monte Anthony ran wide to the

right and the Missouri defense

went after him. O'Leary went

into the end zone untouched and

Nebraska had a 16-7 half-time

lead.

Alabama 21, Miss. St. 10

At Jackson, Miss., defensive

back Tyrone King recd 26 yards

with an interception to revive

sixth-ranked Alabama and spur

the Crimson Tide to a 21-10

Southeastern Conference victory

over Mississippi State. The de-

